remend when a procontinue of the state of

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Advertisements not exceeding ten lines inserted three times for one dollar; every subsequent inserted. tion, twenty-five cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HUSINESS NOTICES.

All communications relating to the business matters of the paper, &c, and particularly the names of subscribers, remittances, &c., should be addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher.

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ter distinct. Give the name of the Post Oyuz, the County, and the State.

3 Orders are coming in daily for papers without the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompany the order. Funds may be sent at our risk, by mail, taking care to have the letter put in an envelope, and well sealed, directed, post paid, to the Any clergyman who will procure four sub

scribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a fith copy gratis for one year.

Accounts are kept with each subscriber, and

When we receive money from him on his subscription, it is immediately passed to his credit.

Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commission, they will retain the amount of their commission, and, in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as make the account even at each remittance.

Agents and others who wish to send us fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so without increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid post office stamps, which can now be obtained at

Agents or others having funds to forward are desired, if the amount be considerable, to purchase of some bank a draft on New York, Phila delphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, observing, when convenient, to send large bills on New England, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send

reinfactes of deposite.

15 Mr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency.
New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore,
is duly authorized to procure advertisements for

this paper.

Within the last week we have received two or three requests to have the direction of papers changed, without informing us to what post office, county, or State, the papers have heretofore been Without these, we cannot change the direc

To We invite the attention of those who are remitting moneys to the publisher of this paper to the following table, showing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who send money will en deavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest discount.

Washington,	D. C.	-	-	-	Par.		
Baltimore			-	-	Par.		
Philadelphia	-		-	-	Par.		
New York ci	ty	-	-	-	Par		
New York St	tate	-	-	-	3/4 P	er ct	
New England	d-		-	-	1/6	do.	
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	3/4	do.	di
Eastern Penr	sylva	nia	-		3/4	do.	
Western Pen	nsylv	ania		-	11/2	do.	
Maryland	-		-	-	1/2	do.	
Virginia	-		-	•	3/4	do.	
Western Vir	ginia		-		11/6	do.	
Ohio -	-				21/4	do.	
Indiana -					21/4	do.	
Kentucky					21/4	do.	
Tennessee	-				316	do.	
Michigan	-			-	3	do.	
Canada -	-			-	5	do.	

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 12, 1848. WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION

The North American and National Intelligences contain full reports of the proceedings of the National Whig Convention, but we shall borrow from them only so much as may serve to present a fair view of the action and spirit of the meeting. The great Museum Building was selected as the place of meeting. The throng of delegates and pectators was immense, and the tumult was almost irrepressible. Henry White, of Pennsylvania, called the Convention to order. John N. Collier, of New York, was chosen President, and James Harlan, of Kentucky, temporary Secre-

The roll having been called, the Rev. Mr-Brainard, being called upon, offered up prayer. In calling the roll, some discussion arose, on a claim of Louisiana to represent Texas, the delegates from which were not present. After a scene of disorder, the subject was deferred. Mr. King, of Georgia, introduced a resolution that the delegates from each State select one of their number to compose a committee of States to select a President, Vice Presidents, and Secretaries. A member from New York wished to have the Chair appoint, and made a motion to this effect. Another tumult arose, but, when quiet was partially restored, the President pro tem. decided that, in taking the vote, no more votes would be received from each State than it was entitled to. The amendment of the member from New York was voted down, and the resolution of Mr. King adopted. On motion of Mr. Galloway, of Ohio, the daily sessions of the Convention were ordered to be opened with prayer. The Committee on Nominations having been announced, retired, when Mr. Fowler, of New York, arose, and protested against the appointment of a member on the committee from Texas, unless a delegate from that State was present. He moved that the name be withdrawn. Another "flare up" took place, but the President decided that the motion was out of order, as the committee had retired, and was already in session. A motion to adjourn was made but, as usual, the disorder was so great that it was some time before it was put. The galleries were particularly noisy; somebody moved to admit none hereafter into them without tickets; but he was hissed tremendously. The President said, if that were done again, he would order them cleared; whereupon they shouted. The motion about tickets was laid upon the table, and the Convention then adjourned till 4 o'clock.

In the afternoon, the Committee on Nomin tion made their report, recommending Ex-Governor Morehead, of North Carolina, as President also thirty Vice Presidents, and twelve Secreta ries. The nomination of the Ex-Governor was ratified by a clamation, and, after a short address, he took the Chair. Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, called for a division of the question in relation to the Vice Presidents, so as to take the question on all, except the nomination for Texas. This gave rise to another indescribable tumult, in which Messrs-King, of Georgia, and Gentry and Haskell, of Tennessee, fought valiantly for Texas. At last, Mr. Stanton withdrew his motion, and Texas, like the rest, though unrepresented, was recognised. Next a Committee on Credentials was appointed, composed of the same members as constituted the Committee on Nominations. Here the proceedings were interrupted by great disorder in the galleries. Hisses, and plandits, and cries of all sorts, drowned the voices of speakers. Some resolutions were passed in haste, instructing the Committee on Arrangements to procure a suitable place of meeting, and admit none but delegates and reporters. Mr. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, said that the confusion was owing to the everlasting moving and talking of the members of the Convention; and that, if they would behave themselves, the people in the galleries would follow their example. A motion to reconsider the resolutions was made. Several delegations complained that they had not heard a single motion put, and had been utterly unable ennessee, fought valiantly for Texas. At last Mr. Stanton withdrew his motion, and Texas, like the rest, though unrepresented, was recognised. Next a Committee on Credentials was appointed, composed of the same members as constituted the Committee on Nominations. Here the proceedings were interrupted by great disorder in the galleries. Hisses, and plaudits, and cries of all sorts, drowned the voices of

National Era is Published Weekly, on Seventh to vote intelligibly. The resolutions were then Street, apposite the Patent Office. laid upon the table, and, after some confusion, the Convention adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

As on the first day, prayer preceded business—Mr. Atwood officiating.

The proceedings were then read and approved. Mr. King, of Georgia, submitted a report from the Committee on Credentials, stating that all the States were represented, and recognising the credentials of the delegates in attendance; that no regular delegate was present from Texas, but that the delegate was present from Texas, but that the delegate of the total the text there were delegates present from the District of Columbia, to whom it was recommended that the Convention assign seats as honorary members, with no authority to vote; and proposing that the delegates from States not fully represented be authorized to fill the vacancies in their respective delegations.

On the latter clause of this report a long and animated debate arose, and the proposition therein contained—viz: that each delegation be invested with power to fill its own vacancies—was rejected by a vote of 126 yeas to 156 nays.

The remainder of the report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted; so that the delegates from the District were admitted to honorary seats, and the delegates from Louisiana were authorized to east the vote of Texas.

The Convention then took up the question as

follows:		First ballot.						Second ballot.					
	Taylor.	Clay.	Scott.	Webster.	McLean.	Clayton.	Taylor.	Clay.	Scott.	Webster.	Clayton.		
Maine -	- 5	1	0	3	0	0	5	0	1	3	0		
N. Hampshi	re 0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	Ô	6	ŏ		
Massachuset	ta O	0	0	12	0	0	ŏ	0	0	12	0		
Vermont	. 1	5	0	0	ő	o	i	5	0	0	0		
Rhode Island	1 - 0	4	0	0	ŏ	Ö	î	3	0	0	ő		
Connecticut	. 0	6	0	0	0	Õ	ō	6	0	0	ő		
New York	- 0	29	5	1	0	1	1	28	5	1	1		
New Jersey	- 3	4	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	ō	Ô		
Pennsylvani	a- 8	15	6	0	0	0	9	7	10	0	0		
Delaware	. 0	.0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3		
Maryland	- 0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	. 0	0	0		
Virginia	-15	2	0	0	0	0	15	2	0	0	0		
N. Carolina	- 6	5	0	. 0	0	0	6	5	0	0	0		
S. Carolina	- 0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	. 0		
Georgia	-10	0	0	.0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0		
Alabama	- 8	1	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	0		
Mississippi	- 6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0		
Louisiana	- 5	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0		
Florida .	- 3	0		0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0		
Arkansas	- 3			0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0		
Texas -	- 4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0		

No one of the candidates had a majority of the rhole number. The Convention adjourned.

THIRD DAY. After prayers, the Convention allot again for nominees. The result of the third trial was-Taylor 133, Clay 74, Scott 54, Webster 19, Clayton 1. There being no choice, a fourth ballot was taken, with the following result:

١	States,		_		Taylor.	Clay.	Scott.	Wel
ı	Maine		-	-	5	0	3	1
I	New Hamp	shire	-	-	2	0	0	. 4
1	Massachuse	etts	-		1	0	2	9
١	Vermont				2	2	2	0
1	Rhode Islan	d			4	0	0	0
I	Connecticut				3	3	0	0
I	New York		-	-	6	13	17	0
I	New Jersey	7	4	_	4	3	0	0
١	Pennsylvan	ia			12	4	10	0
1	Delaware		-		2	0	1	0
1	Maryland	110	-		8	0.	0	0
	Virginia		-		16	1	0	0
	North Care			-	10	1	0	0
	South Caro	lina	-		1	1	0	0
1	Georgia	Contra de	-	-	10	0	0	0
	Alabama				6	1	0	0
	Mississippi				6	0	0	0
	Louisiana				6	0	. 0	0
	Florida		-	-	3	0	0	. 0
	Arkansas				3	0	0	0
	Texas	1111			4	. 0	0	0
	Tennessee				13	0	0	. 0
	Kentucky.				11	1	0	. 0
	Ohio -				1	1	21	0
	Indiana				7	1	4	0
	Illinois	O HOD	D'Sour		8	0	0	0
	Missouri		-		7	0	0	. 0
	Michigan				2	0	3	0
	lowa -				4	0	0	0
	Wisconsin		25,01		4	0	0	0
П	1 12							

ed States, for which office some dozen names were resented.

The first vote resulted as follows:

SECOND DAY.

cupied the residue of the morning session.

The first two hours of the evening session were

The first two hours of the evening session were devoted to a general consultation among the members. When the doors were opened, the consideration of the resolution prescribing the mode of voting was resumed.

A proposition was offered in amendment, asking pledges from the candidates whose names were to be presented to the Convention.

Mr. Haskell, of Tennessee, scouted the idea that any Whig would vote for anybody but a Whig. No pledges, he said, were necessary, and he hoped that the resolution would be laid on the table, and that the Convention would proceed at once to nominate CLAY, SCOTT, TAYLOR, MCLEAN, or any good Whig.

The Chairman decided the amendment out of order, from which decision an appeal was taken.

A debate followed on the appeal, during which Mr. Gentry contended that the people themselves had endorsed the names to be presented to the Convention, and that its nomination would be a sufficient guaranty that the candidate selected

Convention, and that its nomination would be a sufficient guaranty that the candidate selected was a Whig. He moved to lay the appeal on the table, which was carried.

The previous question was then called, and the original resolution was adopted, requiring the members to vote viva voce, individually, until a majority should be obtained.

Before proceeding to ballot, Judge Saunders, of Louisiana, read a letter to the Convention defining General Taylor's position; pledging him to abide the decision of the Convention, and authorizing the withhrawal of his name from the canvass in the event of his not being the nominee of the Convention.

Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, presented a letter to the same effect from General Scott. The first ballot then took place, and resulted as

ı		First ballot.								Second ballot.						
		Taylor.	Clay.	Scott.	Webster.	McLean.	Clayton.	Taylor.	Clay.	Scott.	Webster.	Clayton.				
I	Maine -	- 5	1	0	3	0	0	5	0	1	3					
1	N. Hampshir	e 0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0				
ł	Massachusett	8 0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	12	0				
1	Vermont	. 1	5	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	•				
Į	Rhode Island	- 0	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	-0				
ı	Connecticut	. 0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0				
1	New York	- 0	29	5	1	0	1	1	28	5	1	1				
ı	New Jersey	- 3	4	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0				
Ì	Pennsylvania	- 8	15	6	0	0	0	9	7	10	0	0				
1	Delaware	- 0	.0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3				
1	Maryland	- 0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	. 0	0	0				
1	Virginia	-15	2	0	0	0	0	15	2	0	0	0				
1	N. Carolina	- 6	5	0	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	Ö				
1	S. Carolina	- 0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.	. 0				
1	Georgia	-10	0	0	.0	0	0	10	0	0	0	-0				
	Alabama	- 8	1	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	0				
	Mississippi	- 6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0				
	Louisiana	- 5	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0				
	Florida -	- 3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0				
•	Arkansas	- 3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0				
	Texas -	- 4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0				
	Tennessee	-13	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0				
١	Kentucky	- 7	5	0	0	0	0	7	5	0	0	(
	Ohio -	- 1	1	20	0	1	0	1	1	21	0	(
,	Indiana -	- 1	2	9	0	0	0	3	1	8		1				
	Illinois -	- 6	3			0		6	3	0	0					
	Missouri	- 6	0	1 2	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	(
	Michigan	- 0	3		0	. 0	0	0	2	3	0	-				
	Iowa - Wisconsin	- 2	3	0			0	3	3	0	0	1				
	1 1111111111111111111111111111111111111	-	-	-	_	_	_	_	-	-	-	_				

171 32 63 14 General Taylor having a majority of all the votes cast, he was declared duly nominated, amidst thunders of applause and cheering, not only within the Convention, but extending to the crowd in the streets, by whom the cheers were returned with the greatest enthusiasm.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Vice President of the United States for which office area doesness recovery.

For Abbott Lawrence, of Mass. - - 109
For Millard Fillmore, of New York - 115
For Andrew Stewart, of Penn. - - 14
For Thomas M. T. McKennan, of Penn. 13 For Thomas M. T. McKennan, of Penn. 13
Scattering votes for other gentlemen - 23
There being no choice, a second vote was taken,
when Mr. Fillmore received 173 votes, Mr. Lawrence 87, and the residue were scattering. Whereupon Mr. Fillmore was declared to be the Whig
nominee for the office of Vice President of the
United States.
The Convention, without passing any resolutions, adjourned sine die.

For the National Era. SKETCHES

MODERN REFORMS AND REFORMERS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. No. 9 .- Law Reform-The Penal Code of Eng-

land-Its Barbarity-The Death Penalty-Sir Samuel Romilly-His efforts to Abolish Capital Punishment-His Talents and Character. [CONCLUDED.]

intrenched behind the authority of judges, lawyers, statesmen, and divines, when he commenced the humane but apparently hopeless task of softening its penalties to the milder civilization of the resent age. He brought to this work professional eminence the most exalted, talents of the rarest order, learning varied and accurate, eloquence captivating and powerful, and a zeal and courage surpassed only by the benevolent warmth of his heart. Having previously secured some reforms and the delegates from Louisiana were authorized to cast the vote of Texas.

The Convention then took up the question as to the mode of voting—whether the votes of each State should be given entire, or whether each delegate should be allowed to give his vote individually. The discussion of this question, and some incidental matters connected therewith, occurring the residual of t more than the stolen property for which a life was forfeited. Even then Romilly could induce the legislature to fix the death-limit no higher than £15. Acting on the principle of gradually undermining what he could not prostrate at a blow, Romilly, later in the same session, procured the repeal of the law making it capital to steal cloth from bleaching grounds. These repealing acts had slipped through Parliament in a very quiet way, without exciting the attention of the ountry. But a storm was at hand. In 1809, Romilly proposed two bills, repealing the laws making it capital to steal to the value of above five shillings from a shop, or forty from a dwelling house. He sustained them by a speech, which exhibited great research into the statistics of crime comprehensive views of the philosophy of rewards and punishments, lofty appeals to humanity, and a just appreciation of the benevolent and liberal tendencies of the times. The first bill was carried in the Commons by a small majority, but thrown out by the Lords; the other fell in the lower House. This effort was regarded by the

that the horse-hair wig of the Archbishop of Canterbury was not a part of the British Constituti he could hardly have produced more indignati mong judges and hangmen; more const among the old women of both sexes. Jack Ketch was no longer to hang men for stealing a cast-off coat or petticoat worth five shillings and six pence, and what would become of England! Sir Samuel published a pamphlet containing the substance of his great speech, with additional statis-tics, which Brougham made the basis of an able Essay in the Edinburgh. The pamphlet and the essay produced a profound impression upon lib-

eral minds throughout the country. But, for two years, he was able to accomplish nothing in Parliament. In 1811, he took advantage of some favoring circumstances to carry a law abolishing capital punishment in the case of soldiers and sailors found begging, without having testimonials of their discharge from the service. Grateful country; to consent not to. hang sailor, who lost his arm at Trafalgar, or a wooden-legged soldier who stormed Badajos, for begging a loaf of bread! Through the seven following years, though Romilly and his coadjutors thun-dered on the floor of the Commons, and lightened from the pages of the Edinburgh, and rained down pamphlets upon the country, charged with appal-ling facts, unanswerable arguments, and glowing appeals to the heart of the nation, they fell on the iron-mail of the Tory party only to rebound in their own faces; and this great man sunk into his grave, in 1818, without seeing one lineament of relenting in the grim visage of the Penal Code He bequeathed the further prosecution of the work to Mackintosh, who, aided by Bentham and Brougham, backed by the humanity of England, compelled Mr. Peel, in the time intervening between 1821 and 1825, to abolish capital punishment in more than fifty cases. What encourage ment is this to perseverance? He who had been baffled by ministers through ten years of incessant devotion, could not have dreamed that so soon after his death the gallows would receive so heavy

a blow at the hands of its friends. But, not alone to reforms in the criminal code did this excellent man give his hand. In 1806, and subsequently to that time, he effected some salutary changes in the Bankrupt laws, and in the general law of Debtor and Creditor—made real estate subject to the debts of deceased perons, against the cry of the fendal lords, that the anded interest was in danger-probed the Court of Chancery, and hove up to the sun some of the buses which festered under the stagnant adminstration of Eldon-exposed the huge masses o rubbish which so blocked up the common law courts, that the difficulty of suitors to get in was only surpassed by the impossibility of their get-ting out; and though the reforms which he propos-ed were very moderate, and aimed only at glaring defects, they encountered the same bigoted attach-ment to ancient abuses which assailed him in the other field of his exertions. Lord Eldon especially construed every insinuation that the system of Equity was not perfect, into a personal attack on its head. He regarded a peep into his court as Jack Ketch did a side glance at the

Judge sentencing a culprit, and his sarvam was too keen to be often provoked. Standing at the head of the Equity bar, his professions attach the sent of the Equity bar, his professions attach the sent of the experiment of the ex Sir Samuel Romilly found the penal law of England thus sanguinary on the statute book; thus abused in its administration by the courts; thus

buring this time, he marked out for himself, and pursued with avidity and success, a curse of classical study. Leaving the shop, he entered as an apprentice the office of one of the clerk's in chancery, and for several years devoted al the leisure hours he could snatch from the drudgery of business, to the cultivation of general literature. Arriving at his majority, he studied liw, and was with those of the Southern editors who form what you will soon see—the vanguard of Anti-Slavery in the South itself.

"Among the difficulties you radicals at the North may have to annoy you, let the least of your thoughts be given to any obstacle from the people of the South; for such obstacles you will never see. Thousands of hearts, imbued with freedom and patriotism, watch you from the slave States, with earnest prayers for your success in putting a bar to the Territories who form what you will soon see—the vanguard of Anti-Slavery in the South itself.

"Among the difficulties you radicals at the North may have to annoy you, let the least of your thoughts be given to any obstacle from the people of the South; for such obstacles you will never see. Thousands of hearts, imbued with freedom and patriotism, watch you from the slave States, with earnest prayers for your success in putting a bar to the Territories who form what you will soon see—the vanguard of Anti-Slavery in the South itself. called to the bar at the age of twenty-five an admirable specimen of "a self-made man"-the only sort of Man, by the by, that is male. The following anecdote shows how his sensitive mind years, the sons of Virginia, the Carolinas, and other slave States, have been themselves outstripfriends of the measure as a test to determine whether Parliament would enter upon the policy of abrogating the death-penalty by little and little, till it was restricted to four or five of the highest crimes. The gallows-toad, touched by the spear of Ithuriel, started up a devil. It was the first time the mask had been torn from the penal code of England, and its visage, grim and bloody, exposed to the public eye. The alarm excited by this attempt to narrow the scaffold, is at this day was, in mere childhood, bent towards the work posed to the public eye. The alarm excited by this attempt to narrow the scaffold, is at this day incredible. The chancellor in his robes, and the bishop in his lawn; the barrister in his silk gown, and the attorney in his threadbare coat; the reviewer in the aristocratic quarterly, and the obscure pamphleteer in Grub street; all entered the lists to crush the disciple of Jeremy Bentham, and demolish his dangerous heresies. If Romilly and demolish his dangerous heresies. If Romilly the demolish of the lark and gomething to do with his painfully tragic in attended the Monarchy itself or declared.

fall. The death of a wife to whom he was fondly attached, and over whose bed he had waiched with gonizing solicitude, threw him into a paroxysm of insanity, and he terminated with his own hand a life which England could not afford to lose. He was proud to acknowledge himself the disciple, in . law reform, of Jeremy Bentham, and the friendship between him and Henry Broughan was as strong as the cords of a brotherly affection.

A VOICE FROM THE SOUTH.

From the New York Evening Post. We have received the following in a letter from a gentleman now resident in one of the prin-cipal cities of the South. Many circumstances bine to make us think that its statementscombine to make us think that its statements—corrections, we may almost call them—are perfectly veracious. We will add, that our correspondent, who is known to us, has opportunities of learning the sentiments of the leading men at the South, being from day to day in communication with politicians, professional men, planters, and, indeed, citizens of all classes. We choose not to give the name of the writer, but assume, on our own part, the same responsibility for its averments, so far at least as their sincerity is concerned, as if we had written them ourselves:

if we had written them ourselves:
"There is one point, a frequently recurring
one, when you New Yorkers write on the slavery "There is one point, a frequently recurring one, when you New Yorkers write on the slavery question, in which you commit a very inportant error. You speak of 'the demands of the South,' and 'the voice of the South,' and 'the repagnance of the South,' etc., in a manner conveyingthe idea that such doctrines on that subject as Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Yulee broach in the United States Senate are the prevailing doctrines of those States where slaves are owned. If you mean to convey such an idea, you are ignorant of many facts which a residence here would soon convince you of. Mr. Calhoun has an imposing party of personal and political friends among the platters of South Carolina, though the sentiment against him can show a respectable minority, ever there; but beyond that State he is absolutely powerless in person and doctrine Georgia is not with him at all. Louisians is not with him; indeel, I leave it to any candid man in the latter State to say whether, of all the public men before the country, John C. Calhoun would not be among the last to receive the endorsement of Louisiana.

"The citizens of Tennessee and Kentucky (particularly the latter) are becoming largely enlightened on the slave question, as are those of Mississippi. I will not insult your intelligence by elaborating the fact that an immense majority of the people of Missouri would be glad to see the virtual effect of the Wilmot Proviso in force. Florida has yet little of what may be called a defined public opinion on any subject; the planters can at present carry their own way on any point

Florida has yet little of what may be called a de-fined public opinion on any subject; the planters can at present carry their own way on any point of such a nature. Alabama would not go into spasms if the Wilmot proposition were enacted to-morrow; nor North Carolina either. As to Texas, the least we could expect from our young brother would be a silent acquiescence in the will of his older and maturer kindred, who have much

of his older and maturer kindred, who have much more at stake.

"Much misapprehension exists at the North on the subject of resolutions passed by State Legislatures, and big and little political meetings at the South, severely condemnatory of the Wilmot Proviso principle. That those resolutions were passed, there is no doubt; but when the facts relating to their passes and the facts relating to the second contract the facts. ed, there is no doubt; but when the facts relating to their passage are exposed, the 'public opinion' which they seem to embody dissolves quite away. Though the sentiment of more than half the thinking people at the South is fully awake to the evils of slavery, that sentiment has not as yet taken form, nor has it leaders who openly avow it, nor do its entertainers often put it gratuitously for

putting a bar to the Territories where human bondage is established by law. Thousands will hail your triumph as the triumph of the real in-

AN OLD CHRONICLE OF THE CITY.

The Abbé Leseur lived in the same century with the sad-fated Maria Henrietta—the extelled of Bossuet—the beautiful sister of Louis XIII. He was curate of the Church of St. Mederic, or, He was curate of the Church of St. Mederic, or, as it is now called, St. Mery, which stands upon the corner where the dirty Rue des Lombards crosses the Rue St. Martin—a corner around which more blood was spilled in the days of the last Revolution than in almost any other quarter of Paris. It is a queer old Gothic building, with rich tracery about its windows; but the walls are stained with the damps of three or four centuries, and the outside is heavily scarred by the bullets that flew around it in 1832.

The people who say mass at St. Mery to-day are of the vilest population of the city; the beggars who loiter at its steps are the most wretched of beggars; and the priests who assist at the wor-

of beggars; and the priests who assist at the wor-ship at St. Mery are, if one may judge from their

The Abbé was dozing one evening, for he had stayed later than was his wont in his confessional box, when he was aroused by the rustling of a dress just beside him. Turning his eyes to the grating through which he had listened to the confessions of his backslidden people, he saw the delicate, jewelled hand of a lady clinging to the bars. The Abbé put his head nearer to the grating, t see who was the owner of the fair hand. He saw a light, graceful form, and presently met the eyes, bending earnestly on his own, of the lovely Mademoiselle d'Estral, daughter of the powerful Baron d'Estral—she who had been long the sweetest lamb of his flock.

lamb of his flock.

Now, it had been some time rumored in the city and the rumor had come to the Abbe's ears—for there were gossips then, as there are gossips now-that the beautiful Isabel d'Estral was bound b her father's oath to marry the Chevalier Verhais.

"Methinks it is somewhat late for Mademoiselle," said the Abbé. "What can she wish at

such an hour?"

"Your blessing, Father," said the girl, firmly.

"It is always yours, child; but tell me first why

at this hour?"

"I want your blessing; there is no time for words; why I dare not tell."

"Then, child, I dare not bless you."

"And you will not?"

"I cannot"—and the Abbé heard the step of Mademoiselle moving from the confessional. He opened his box, and, overtaking her before she had reached the door, drew her into one of the side chapels which may yet be seen each side the great aisle of St. Mery.

"Mademoiselle," said the Abbé, solemnly "you have some strange purpose in your thought. Is it

mademoisene," said the Abbe, solemnly "you have some strange purpose in your thought. Is it right that it stay unrevealed?"

The form of the daughter of d'Estral trembled under the touch of the Abbé. "Is it strange I want your blessing, good Fa-ther, when to-night is my last on earth?"

The Abbé trembled in his turn. "It cannot

"It must be," said the d'Estral. "You know "It must be," said the d'Estral. "You know the Baron—that he does not yield." "And you will not obey, child?" "Never; you know the Chevalier Verhais— why do you ask?" "And the nuptials?" "Are fixed for to-morrow night." "Child I can serve you."

"Are note for to-morrow night."

"Child, I can serve you."

"With your blessing, Father."

"Nay—not yet; I will conceal you where not even the powerful Baron can find you."

Mademoiselle hesitated a moment—then lifted the hand of the Abbé to her lips.

poor Abbé crushed to death by the fall. The lad had just strength enough to say the curate was innocent, and fainted. They tore open his doublet, to give him air, and found, to their astonishment, that it was a woman. They put the torches close to her face, and one of the by-standers cried out that it was Mademoiselle d'Estral. The poor girl opened her eyes at the sound—seemed recalling her senses—uttered a faint shriek, and fell dead upon the body of the Abbé.

The remains of the poor Abbé were buried in

The remains of the poor Abbé were buried in the cloisters of the old palace that stood behind Notre Dame; and, if it is not removed, you can still read upon a slab in the pavement of the Church of St. Mery the name of Isabel d'Estral.

For the National Era. THE BURIAL.

Mournfully, slowly, the funeral train To the village churchyard wended; For Death had bound, with his icy chain, A human heart—and all earthly pain With its last faint beating ended.

Mournfully, slowly, they wound their way By the marbles, moss enshrouded, And the fresher mound, where sleeping lay The maiden that passed but yesterday, Like a star in darkness shrouded.

Mournfully, slowly, the cypress old Waved its arms, the chill wind breasting. As they lowered their burden, pale and cold And covered it deep with the churchyard mold, And prayed for the spirit's resting. Mournfully, slowly, the funeral train

Left the buried ashes sle Till Death in the village should breathe again. And another flickering taper wane, Midst the sound of wail and weeping

Mournfully, slowly, I moved along,
And my faithless heart grew colder,
As I thought that all of life's mighty throng
Must melt away, like a half-breathed song,
And in Earth's dark bosom moulder. Hopefully, helpingly, beamed a ray On my heart, from the Throne Eternal-The Earth but receives its earthly clay,

While the soul from its prison soars away To beauty and love supernal." Peterborough, N. Y., May, 1848.

From Lamartine's History of the Girondists. TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

When she was seated on the bench of the pris-oners, she was asked if she had a defender. She replied that a friend had undertaken this office, but not seeing him, she supposed his courage had failed him. The president then asigned her the young Chauveau Lagarde, afterward illustrious by his defence of the Queen, and already famous by his defence of the Queen, and already famous for his eloquence and courage in causes and times when the advocate shared the peril of his client. Chauveau Lagarde placed himself at the bar. Charlotte gazed on him, as though she feared lest, to save her life, her defender would abandon

vidence. Charlotte, moved by her grief, exclaim-

"Yes, yes—'twas I that killed him." She then related the premeditation of the act for three months; her project of stabbing him in the Convention; and the ruse she had employed

the Convention; and the ruse she had employed to obtain access to him.

"I confess," said she, with humility, "that this means was unworthy of me; but it was necessary to appear to esteem this man, in order to obtain access to him."

"Who inspired you with this hatred of Marat?" she was asked.

"I did not need the hatred of any one else," she replied. "My own was proficient, besides you

replied. "My own was sufficient; besides, you always execute badly that which you have not de

"What did you hope to effect by killing him?" "Restore peace to my country."

"Do you, then, think that you have assassinated all the Marats?" "Since he is dead, perhaps the others will trem-The knife was shown her, that she might recog

nise it. She pushed it from her with a gesture of disgust.

"Yes," replied she; "I recognise it."

"What persons did you visit at Caen?"

"Very few; I saw Larue, a municipal officer, and the Curé of Saint Jean."

"Did you confess to a conforming or non-juring prices?"

priest?"
"Neither one nor the other."

"Neither one nor the other."

"Since when had you formed this design?"

"Since when had you formed this design?"

"Since the 31st of May, when the deputies of the people were arrested. I have killed one man to save a hundred thousand. I was a republican long before the Revolution."

Fauchet was confronted with her.

"I only know Fauchet by sight," said she, disdainfully. "I look on him as a man devoid of principles; and I despise him."

The accuser reproached her with having dealt the fatal stroke downward, in order to render it more certain, and observed that she must doubtless have been well exercised in crime. At this suggestion, which destroyed all her ideas, by assimilating her to professed murderers, she uttered a cry of horror.

property confiscated; I owe something in the prison, and I bequeath to you the payment of this

er engaged in taking her likeness; without inter-repting the examination, she smilingly turned toward the artist, in order that he might the bet-ter see her features. She thought of immortali-ty, and already sat for her portrait, to immor-

Behind the painter stood a young man, whose fair hair, blue eyes, and pale complexion, marked him for a native of the north. His eyes were riveted on the prisoner; and, at each reply, he shuddered and changed color. He seemed to drink in her words, and to associate himself, by gesture, attitude, and enthusiasm, with the sentiments she expressed. Unable frequently to repress his emotion, he drew to himself, by involunpress his emotion, he drew to himself, by involun-tary exclamations, the attention of the audience and of Charlotte Corday. At the moment when the president passed sentence of death, the young man rose from his seat, with the gesture of a man who protests from the bottom of his heart, and then sunk back, as though his strength had failed him. Charlotte, insensible to her own fate, per-ceived this movement, and comprehended they ceived this movement, and comprehended that, at the moment when all on earth abandoned her, a kindred spirit attached itself to hers, and that, amidst this hostile or indifferent throng, she pos-sessed an unknown friend, and she thanked him

with a look. This young stranger was Adam Lux, a German republican, sent to Paris by the revolutionists of republican, sent to Paris by the revolutionists of Mayence, to concert the movements of Germany with those of France, in the common cause of human reason and the liberty of the people. His eyes followed Charlotte until she disappeared amidst the gens d'armes beneath the arch of the stairs. His thoughts never quitted her.

On her return to the Conciergerie, which was so soon to yield her up to the scaffold, Charlotte Corday smiled on her companions in prison, who had ranged themselves in the corridors and courts to see her pass. She said to the concierge:

"I had hoped that we should breakfast together once more, but the judges detained me so long that you must forgive me for having broken my word."

allow her time to finish a letter, which was neither the outpouring of weakness nor regret, but the last act of wounded friendship—addressing an

eternal reproach to the cowardly spirit which had abandoned her.

It was addressed to Doulcet de Pontécoulant, whom she had seen at her aunt's, and on whom she believed she had called in vain to be her defender. The letter was as follows:

"Doulcet de Pontécoulant is a coward, to have refused to defend me when it was so easy. He who undertook it performed his task with all possible dignity, and I shall retain a grateful recollec-

ble dignity, and I shall retain a grateful recollection of him to my last momenta."

Her indignation was unjust; the young Pontéculant, who was absent from Paris, had not received her letter; his generosity and courage were a sufficient guaranty that he would have accepted the office; and Charlotte bore an error and an injustice to the scaffold.

The artist who had sketched Charlotte's likeness at the tribunal was M. House a pointer

ness at the tribunal, was M. Hauer, a painter and officer of the national guard, of the section of the Théatre Français. On her return to the prison, she requested the concierge to allow him to finish his work, and, on his arrival, Charlotte thanked him for the interest he appeared to take in her, and quietly sat to him, as though, while she permitted him to transmit her form and features to posterity, she also charged him to hand down her mind and her patriotism to unborn generations. She conversed with M. Hauer on his profession, the events of the day, and the peace of mind she felt after the execution of her design; she also spoke of her young friends at Caen, and requested him to paint a miniature from the portrait, and send it to her

mily.
Suddenly a gentle knock was heard at the door.
Charlotte, turning and the executioner entered. Charlotte, turning round, perceived the scissors and red chemise he

carried over his arm.
"What! already," exclaimed she, turning pale Then, recovering her composure, and glancing at the unfinished portrait, "Monsieur," said she to the artist, "I know not how to thank you for the trouble you have taken; I have only this to offer you. Keep it in memory of your kindness

offer you. Keep it in memory of your kindness and my gratitude."

As she spoke, she took the scissors from the executioner, and, severing a lock of her long fair hair, gave it to M. Hauer.

This portrait, interrupted by death, is still in the possession of the family of M. Hauer. The head only was painted, and the bust merely sketched. But the painter, who watched the preparations for the scaffold, was so struck with the sinister splendor added by the red chemise to the beauty of his model, that, after Charlotte's death, he painted her in this costume.

A priest, sent by the public accuser, presented himself to offer the last consolations of religion.

Thank," said she to him, "those who have had the attention to send you, but I need not your

"Thank," said she to him, "those who have had the attention to send you, but I need not your ministry. The blood I have spilt, and my own which I am about to shed, are the only sacrifices I can offer the Eternal." The executioner then cut off her hair, bound her hands, and put on the chemise des condamnés. "This," said she, "is the toilette of death, arranged by somewhat rude hands, but it leads to improvability."

toilette of death, arranged by somewhat rude hands, but it leads to immortality."
She collected her long hair, looked at it for the last time, and gave it to Madame Richard. As she mounted the fatal cart, a violent storm broke over Paris, but the lightning and rain did not disperse the crowd who blooked up the squares, the bridges, and the streets which she passed. Hordes of women, or rather furies, followed her, with the forcest improportions, but insensible to these

of women, or rather furies, followed her, with the fiercest imprecations; but, insensible to these insults, she gazed on the populace with eyes beaming with serenity and compassion.

The sky cleared up, and the rain, which wetted her to the skin, displayed the exquisite symmetry of her form, like those of a woman leaving the bath. Her hands bound behind her back, obliged her to hold up her head, and this forced rigidity of the muscles gave more fixity to her attitude. her to hold up her head, and this forced rigidity of the muscles gave more fixity to her attitude, and set off the outlines of her figure. The rays of the setting sun fell on her head; and her complexion, heightened by the red chemise, seemed of an unearthly brilliancy. Robespierre, Danton, and Camille Desmoulins, had placed themselves on her passage, to gaze on her; for all those who anticipated assassination were curious to study in her features the expression of that fanaticism which might threaten them on the morrow. She recembled celestial vengeance appeased and transfigured, and from time to time she seemed to seek a glance of intelligence on which her eye could rest. Adam from time to time she seemed to seek a glance of intelligence on which her eye could rest. Adam Lux awaited the cart at the entrance of the Rue St. Honoré, and followed it to the foot of the scaffold. "He engraved in his heart," to quote his own words, "this unutterable sweetness amid the barbarous outcries of the crowd, that look so gentle, yet penetrating—those vivid flashes that broke forth like burning ideas from these bright eyes, in which spoke a soul as intrepid as tender. Charming eyes, which should have melted a stone."

Thus an enthusiastic and unearthly attachment accompanied her, without her knowledge, to the very scaffold, and prepared to follow her, in hope of an eternal re-union. The cart stopped, and Charloote, at the sight of the fatal instrument, turned pale, but, soon recovering herself, ascended the scaffold with as light and rapid a step as the long chemise and her pinioned arms permitted. When the executioner, to bare her neck, removed the handkerchief that covered her bosom, this insult to her modesty moved her more than her impending death; then, turning to the guillotine, she placed herself under the axe. The heavy blade fell, and her head rolled on the scaffold. One of the assistants, named Legros, took it in his hand and struck it on the cheek. It is said that a deep crimson suffusion overspread the face, as though dignity and modesty had for an instant lasted longer even than life.

Such was the death of Marat; such were the Thus an enthusiastic and unearthly attachment

tack on its head. He regarded a peep into his course a Jack Ketch did a side glance at the gallows, and regulated every institution that the gallows, and regulated every institution that the gallows, and repelled every institution that the gallows and th

severity of our judgment on her action, we would coin a phrase combining the extreme of admira-tion and horror, and term her the Angel of As-

A few days afterward, Adam Lux publish A few days afterward, Adam Lux published the "Apology of Charlotte Corday," and associated himself with her deed, in order to share her martyrdom. Arrested and sent to the Abbaye, he exclaimed, as he entered the prison, "I shall die, then, for her." He perished soon after, saluting, as the altar of liberty and love, the scaffold which the blood of his model had hallowed. The herothe blood of his mouth had had been been a hadred ism of Charlotte was sung by the poet André Chénier, who was himself so soon to die for that common fatherland of all great souls—pure lib-

erty.
"Whose is this tomb?" sings the German poet,
Klopstock. "It is the tomb of Charlotte. Let us
gather flowers and scatter them over her ashes,
for she is dead for her country. No, no; gather
nothing; let us seek a weeping willow, and plant
it o'er her tomb, for she is dead for her country. No, no; plant nothing; but weep, and let you tears be blood, for she is dead in vain for he country!" Vergniaud, on learning, in his dun geon, of the crime, trial, and death of Charlotte exclaimed, "She destroys us, but she teaches how to die."

THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 15, 1848.

Speech of Mr. Niles .- The speech of Mr. Niles on the Oregon question, delivered a few days ago, was one of the most effective on the estion of slavery ever delivered in the Senate No wonder it has excited so much remark. S soon as reported, we shall publish it.

THE WIDOW BEDOTT'S TABLE TALK, published two weeks since in our paper, and credited to the London Punch, was stolen by that gentleman, we are informed, from Neal's Saturday Gazette.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS.

The radical Democrats of New York hole their Convention at Utica on the 22d. The great People's Convention of Ohio will meet on the 21st and 22d, at Columbus. And the dissenting Whigs of Massachusetts, determined to act for Liberty, have issued a circular call for a State Convention, at Worcester, on the 28th of thi month, to take such steps as the occasion demand in opposition to both Taylor and Cass. We hope soon to hear from other States.

"AN EXAMPLE-A RESPONSE."

The billet-doux we sent two weeks ago to each of our subscribers is beginning to receive cordial responses. Keep on, friends. We like to hear from you. If you persevere as you have begun, each sending us a new subscriber, we shall soon double our list. Now is the time to circulate the papers. "Strike while the iron is hot."

THE PHILADELPHIA NOMINALING CONVEN-TION-ITS CANDIDATE.

On the first page of the Era we present a brie view of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention, with the final result of its action. In another column, the reader may find a detailed account of the acts of the Convention on the third day, copied from the Philadelphia North American. We ask particular attention to this. It will serve to show the ruling influence and characteristic spirit of the meeting.

We had thought that the Baltimore Convention, in respect to servility to Slavery, reckless tyranny over individual freedom, and disregard of order and decorum, had placed itself beyond all competition : but the reader who may take the trouble to examine the account referred to of the the Philadelphia Convention, will be forced to the dom and Order embodied.

The Philadelphia meeting was stamped with the attributes of a mobocratic assemblage. The President was a reed, shaken to and fro by the wind. The clamor and tumult were so great that many of the delegates knew nothing of the pro ceedings but by the result. The vast concour not entitled to vote, had more to do with giving character to the gathering, than the regular dele gates. The minority was overborne by insults sneers, and hisses. No one can be said to enjoy any rights, but him who went with the majority Opposition to its will was sure to provoke crie and vells of "turn him out !" "give him leave t withdraw!" " what right has he here?" &c. Massachusetts was absolutely scouted, and Ohio spoke only by sufferance, and under the uplifted

The great mass of the Whig party lies in th free States; and these, too, have an overwhelmin majority in the electoral colleges, as well as in any delegated National Convention. But. from the opening to the adjournment of this Conven tion, the slaveholding delegates were supreme They filled the Presidential chair of the Conven tion; they controlled its organization; they de feated the motion to require from all the can didates for nomination an avowal of assent to Whig Principles, and a pledge to submit to the decisions of the meeting; they forced the nomination of a slaveholding, military chieftain, pro fessedly without any political creed, but announed by his Southern friends to be opposed to the policy of restricting slavery; and they laid upon the table, again and again, resolutions designed to commit the Convention in favor of free labor on free soil. The last attempt of this kind made was by Mr. Tilden of Ohio. He moved the follow

under the Constitution to control or in any man ner interfere with the institution of slavery with-in the several States of this Union, it neverthe-less has the power and it is the duty of Congress to prohibit the introduction or existence of slavery in any territory now possessed, or which may hereafter be acquired by the United States. "Mr. T. would state, further, that the Ohio delegation would not be prepared to vote on the pending resolution, until the Convention had taken some action on the resolution which he had

He also stated that it was drawn up by all the delegation from Ohio. Mr. Sherman, one of these delegates, meanly backed out, got up, and deprecated the introduction of the resolution.

"Mr. Tilden said he did not desire to make

"Mr. Tilden said he did not desire to make a speech, but he wished to say what the feelings of the Whigs of Ohio were. They were embodied in the resolution which he had read. They had been proclaimed at all their primary meetings; they had been set forth in their State Convention; and the delegation from Ohio therefore felt constrained to put forth this resolution, and to ask for its adoption by this Convention, for it was a part of their political faith.

"Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania, was surprised to see such a resolution offered to this Convention, and that gentlemen should come here with an evident determination to distract their counsels. They had listened to the language which had been uttered by gentlemen with patience, but things might go so far that patience might cease to be a virtue. They were assembled there to carry out the glorious Whig principles; and were they to be diverted from their purpose by a set of factionists? [Applause and hisses.] He moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

"The motion to lay on the table was agreed to." that the resolution be laid on the table.

"The motion to lay on the table was agreed

It may be said, in view of this action, why speak of the slaveholders as controlling the Convention? The explanation is easy. They work by instrumentalities. Of themselves, by their un-aided power, they could do nothing. But, com-pletely united, actuated by one spirit and purpose, and practiced tacticians, they triumpl through the treachery, timidity, or blundering, o

Look back a little. Before the battles of the Rio Grande, it seemed to be the general impres-sion that the President for the next term ough to be a non-slaveholder. Even the Southern press ented to the propriety of this; but how much ice might have been exerted on its views by that there was no available candidate whom the South could then offer, is a fair subject for speculation. The victories of Pale Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista, achieved by a slaveholding General, changed

these views, and at once General Taylor was proclaimed as the People's Candidate for the Presidency. This was the national presentation of the case; but, in the slave States, the consideration continually urged was, that the "hero Buena Vista" was the only man whom the South could present as a candidate, safe for slaveholding nterests, and whom it was possible to elect. From that hour, there was no division of any moment in the slave States. With rare exceptions, the slaveholding Whigs, and Neutrals, and not a few slaveholding Democrats, were fixed in their support of General Taylor.

Here, then, was a Unit, powerful in its unity and in its resources, inexorable in resolve, skilful in political management. How was it in the free States, among non-slaveholders? They were "without form and void"—without the form of organization, void of any fixed principle or purpose. Some cried one thing, some another. Availability was the sole consideration with a large class. Anything, anybody, for the sake of vic tory, and the spoils of victory. Others insisted upon stillness and harmony. Let be-away with agitation-give us a Convention, and from its deisions let there be no appeal. Others labored in petty ways for the promotion of the claims of cerain idols, and stirred up bitter feuds in the rotherhood. Mr. Webster had his infatuated artisans : Mr. Corwin first, General Scott next, were used in Ohio to prevent any expression of pinion in that State in favor of Judge McLean the friends of Mr. Clay were intolerant towards all others; and his name, besides, was put in reuisition by some of the New York politicians to counteract Taylorism. What a chaos of petty jealousies and conflicts, of lying pretences and

What could be expected? The Conventions Whigs in the slave States resolved in favor of General Taylor; the Conventions in the free states resolved, some for Webster, some for Scott, ome for Clay, some for nobody; all, to abide by the decision of the National Convention. needed no prophetic eye to foresee the result. The Convention was but the Whig Political World, on a concentrated scale. The slaveholders there, were a Unit-the non-slaveholders, Confusion worse confounded." The former were knit together by one purpose-to prevent the new free territories taken from Mexico from being ensecrated to Freedom-and they had in fact but one candidate, a man pledged by his character, relations, and position, to this purpose. The latter were distracted by feuds and cabals springing from personal preferences and animosities; without a ruling principle or purpose, without concert. It was easier to concentrate the warring factions among these in support of Taylor, than

n support of any one of their rival candidates. Some dreamers in the East had labored for the elevation of Daniel Webster. He received 22 rotes on the first ballot; and on the fourth 14. 2 from New Hampshire, 1 from Massachusetts, going over to Taylor! Ohio and Indiana, aban doning McLean, imagined that Scott was the only man who could extinguish the Southern hero, and gave him twenty-nine votes on the first ballot. On the fourth, Indiana gave him but four, while she added six votes to the one which she

had thrown on the first ballot for Taylor! The New York Tribune had great confidence in the ounteractive force of Henry Clay, as against Taylor. Instead of bending all its energies to oncentrate public sentiment upon an eminen civilian who was its real choice, and who would probably have united the non-slaveholders of the untry, it wasted its strength in electioneering for the oft-defeated. See the result: Vermont which on the first ballot gave Clay 5, and Taylor , gave the latter 2, and the former but 2, on the fourth ballot. Rhode Island cast 4 votes for Clay conclusion, that the former Convention, as com- on the first ballot, but 4 for Taylor on the fourth. but 3 for Taylor on the fourth. New York figured none for Taylor, 29 for Clay, on the first ballot, but 16 for Taylor, 13 for Clay, on the fourth. New Jersey, on the first ballot, stood Taylor 3, Clay 4; on the fourth, Clay 3, Taylor 4. Pennsylvania on the first ballot, Taylor 8, Clay 12; on the fourth, Taylor 12, Clay 4. Illinois, on the first ballot, Taylor 4, Clay 3; on the fourth, Taylor 8, Clay none. Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, on the first ballot, Taylor 3, Clay 7 on the fourth, Taylor 10, Clay none!!! So much for the blundering or the treachery of

> he free State managers. (We certainly except from the imputation of treachery the editor of the New York Tribune.) Now, had the leading editors and public men among the non-slavehold ers, rising above all merely personal preferences corning all indirection, trampling upon all low xpediency, taking their ground boldly and imnovably in opposition to the extension of slavery into free territory, gone with one heart and mind and advocated a distinguished civilian, known to be identified with this great paramount principle, they would have united the masses, and entere the Convention with a unity of purpose and a moral power which would have made their no. perical superiority completely decisive. Examine the ballotings. Not a single slaveholding State threw a single vote for a non-slaveholding candidate. Delaware gave its vote for Clayton on the first trial, and on the fourth, one vote to Scott: but Delaware can hardly be ranked with the slave States. Why this unanimity? Not because Taylor was without a rival in military prestige; for the conqueror of Mexico had won more victories achieved greater triumphs than he. Not becaus Taylor was more popular, for the deeds of Scott and made him a favorite with the People, and the course of the Administration towards him had secured him the warm sympathies of the party. Not because Taylor was an abler manfor in talent, experience as a civilian, and political knowledge, he was confessedly below all the opposing candidates. Not because Taylor was a etter Whig; for, by his own repeated declarations, he was no Whig at all, independent of all parties, and resolved to remain so. Why, then was he the almost unanimous choice of the slave holding States, there being on the fourth ballot but six votes in those States against him, five of them for Clay? Because he was the only slave-holder, upholder of slavery, and opponent of slavery-restriction that could be nominated and lected? That was the reason; and this candidate, thus chosen and for this reason, is presented under the sanction of a National Whig Convention, as entitled to the votes of the non-slaveholders of the country, the opponents of slaveryextension, the great Whig party, whose leader and presses have for weeks been bitterly deacuncing their brethren of the Democratic party for having abandoned the Wilmot Proviso, bent the knee to the Slave Power at Baltimore, and pledged their support to Lewis Cass, the nominee of that Power. Surely dumbness must seize them from this hour. The two parties are fellows in legradation. If there be a lower deep in the

The slaveholding caste must despise the facility with which the Northerners bow to their requirements. They have a right to unite, to onsolidate their forces, and it is madness to suppose they will not, when they can, extend their power. We should care not one iota for this, or for the political subjugation of the free States, if the extension and perpetuation of slavery were not also involved as necessary consequences. Superior talent and energy in themselves are deserving of reward. They will give any body of men, when united, the mastery. Timidity, inconsistency, folly, faction, deserve nt. The freeman who voluntarily submits to bondage, is a fit subject for contempt, but

owest depth, the Philadelphia Convention has

PROBABILITIES AND POSSIBILITIES. Will General Taylor be elected? It is fair of all the States that supported Harrison in 1840. Any other supposition would be absurd. The

69. It is perhaps doubtful whether Florida is to ranked as a Whig or Democratic State; but that she would give her vote to Taylor none can doubt who knows the strong Democratic tion in that State to the creed of General Cass in relation to Territories. Parties in Alabama for a time became almost as much disorganized as in outh Carolina. The one idea of slavery posse ed them all. Taylor appeared to be the universal favorite in the State. The Democracy laid down what is called the Southern platform, to wit: that the Territories, being the common property of the people of all the States, it was not within the power of Congressional or Territorial legislation to prevent slaveholders from carrying heir slaves into such Territories. To this doc trine the whole party in the State was committed but against this the nomination of the Baltimor Convention is a virtual protest. General Cass holds that Territorial legislation is competent to exclude slavery. For this reason Mr. Yancey oposed him to the last, and for this reason we ieve he will lose the vote of Alabama. Texas has een too near the seat of war, too much within the atmosphere of Taylor's victories, not to forego party ties, and commit herself to the General who adrised "the march of the army to the Rio Grande." We set down Florida, Alabama, and Texas, with their sixteen electoral votes, for Taylor. lculation gives him all the Southern States, with the exception of Virginia, Missouri, Arkanas, and South Carolina—in other words, 85 electoral votes in the South. South Carolina, unless there be some new revelations in the political world, will never go for Cass. Its vote will be thrown for Taylor or Calhoun. Virginia is doubtful; but set down that State, Arkansas, and Missouri, for the General who has not fought the battles of the Mexican war, and this gives him 27 electoral votes in the South. As the case now resents itself, he will hardly be able to command greater number-it is not unlikely he may re ceive a less.

How as to the free States? Pennsylvania lways in love with heroes, especially if they mell of gunpowder. Even the hero of Tippecanoe, who had almost outlived the memory of his ndian battles, carried that State against the Democracy, or, rather, Democratic candidate. What is there in General Cass to make him more popular than Martin Van Buren? Certainly he anot boast of services to the Party half so il-

On the other hand, if Harrison killed his hunlreds, Taylor has killed his thousands. His vicories are of recent date, and the heart of Pennsylvania is still throbbing in admiration of his eeds at Ruena Vista. He will sweep that State like a whirlwind. Of Connecticut, Rhode Island. and New Jersey, there can be no doubt. Whigsm, on the whole, is predominant in all threeand it is a Whigism with little alloy of the Anti-Slavery element. They will wheel into line for Faylor. Iowa and Wisconsin must also be credted to his account. General Cass has said and one nothing to commend him specially to them. They love internal improvements, and he don't. But all these States give 51 votes, which, added o the 85 from the slave States, raises the Taylor rote to 136 in the electoral college.

Now, give Virginia, Arkansas, Missouri, Maine llinois, and Michigan, to Cass, and he will have afty votes. If there be then no independent canlidate in the field, eminent, influential, and representing the principle of the Wilmot Proviso, it is asy enough to see the result. Vermont, Massahusetts, and New York, would certainly vote for Taylor, adding 54 votes to 136, which we have mmed up for him-swelling his vote to 190, thus making him President by an overwhelming najority. This would be, crediting Indiana, Ohio, and New Hampshire, to Cass, every one of which the Barnburners put up a man, as the representative of their principles, who shall be able to arry the electoral vote of that State; and the distients from slavery-rule elsewhere should call a Convention, and nominate, say Judge McLean and ohn P. Hale, such a ticket might stand as good chance of carrying Ohio, Indiana, New Hampshire. Vermont. Massachusetts, as either of the ther tickets—thus rallying some fifty-nine votes or Freedom and Free Labor. But this would carry the election into the House-and depend pon it, such a result would break the yoke of the Slave Power, disorganize the parties as at present xisting, give a new shape and principle to poliics, and be such an exhibition of the resolve of he non-slaveholding portion of the Union, that o President, whoever he might be, would dare to eto any bill that might pass for the exclusion of avery from free territory.

Such are our calculations. Is it not worth while to make a struggle for Liberty? Conider: after the action of ten State Legislatures, nd the pledges of parties, and the mouthing of he press, Freedom is stabbed in the House of her orshippers: the opponents of slavery-extenion are betrayed by the President-mongers of the parties. General Cass believes it unconstituional to legislate for the prohibition of slavery n free territories-in the vast empire we have ust acquired from Mexico. If elected, he must therefore veto any bill which might pass both louses, in conflict with his creed. Taylor is a slaveholder; he has never intimated hat he is not, body and soul, with his caste upon this question of slavery. Where is the slaveholding leader who stands separated from his order on this subject? He would be regarded as a lusus natura. His Southern friends understand him, they know that he is with them; they and he will oppose to the last any and every atempt to prevent the extension of slavery. This is the condition to which the old parties have reluced the nation. Shall we submit? Are we, on-slaveholding citizens of this Republic, oppoents of slavery, devoid of spirit, self-respect agacity; dead, thrice dead, to the claims of huanity, the voice of conscience, the honor of our ountry, the rights and interests of our posterity and the millions who may seek homes in the ountains and prairies stretching hence to the If the People cannot be aroused-if, like Issu

har, they have made up their minds to crouch down between two burdens even though com celled to wallow in the mire, thank God! Human reedom will not be left without its witne and its worshippers. The Liberty men are rock that cannot be moved. Gladly, most gladly, for one, would we unite in any general movenent, on right principles, for resisting the des-otism of the Slave Power; but whether there be such a movement or not, we stand with tho who have never bowed the knee, and never will but who, flinging defiance in the teeth of slavery and its servile allies, will maintain erect the Manhood which God never intended should lick the feet of Despotism.

A BITTER PILL.

Party is a terrible tyrant. The condition arty editors is often to be pitied. It would be ing, were the subject less grave, to see how the Whig journals, that have been so laboriously warring against the war, and preaching soler against the military spirit, are now com nelled to tack ship, and change their course. The National Intelligencer gravely announces that "the gentleman who has been put in nomination for the Presidency is favorably enough known to us by mon report, and by private information, from hose in whom we entirely confide, to assure us that he will not only make a safe President to the ountry, but will, in his Administration bring na have been for the last twenty years, with the ex-

Any other supposition would be absurd. The States that voted for Harrison, in 1840, were, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky; the gencer, considering that the last twenty years,

aggregate electoral votes of these States amount to little mor like Washington than any of these istinguised worthies?
The No York Tribune wades through nearly

two columns of ideas and impressions, until at last it plees itself at the top of an inclined plane, so tat it may make an easy slide down to the level (the new Washington. Hear our perplexed frind:

"For or own part, we shall take time for reflection. It is shall appear to us that the support of General Taylor is the only course by which the electic of Cass can be prevented, we shall feel bount to concur in that support. If, on the contrary, he developments of the next few days shall prove that the free States are now rife for the uprising which saved comes conner or later, and the uprising, which must come sooner or later, and which the nomination has done very much to precipitat, why then we are ready. Our present impression is, that the time has not quite arrived—

The liston Atlas, once vehemently "Northern" in its preferences, and determined at all hazards o go for no man, not committed against slavery-extension, despises the inclined plane, and drops at ace from his Northern height into the abyss belw. Preaching Taylorism to the Whigs,

"Let tem learn—as they will learn, if they will not b deaf and blind to the truth—that General Tayor is a Whig in principle, is in favor of peace, oppsed to all war, believes slavery to be a curse to the courty, and desires its extermination, and is opposed to he further extension of slave territory. When they shall learn these things, we believe that no mn who truly loves the Whig party, and who believes its success essential to our safety and prosperity can for a moment hesitate to believe his duty alls him to give him his ardent and

The Boson Atlas "goes the whole figure." A white lie " is a cowardly thing ; besides, it does no good; but a "plumper," a real full-blooded Roor-bach, has the merit of audacity, and may really impose upon the good-natured public. Hurrah or General Taylor, the thoroughgoing Whig, the glorious Peace Man, the avowed Wilmot Proviso Man, and the uncompromising Abolitionist! If any body doubt, let him read the Boston Atlas. Seriously editors who practice such imposture are either fools themselves, or they think the people are.

THE POLITICAL WORLD-THE DEMOCRATIC LIBERALS.

The politica world is rocking to and fro. All the elements of good and evil seem to be unchained: and here is no nook in the land so retired as not to feel the agitations of the conflict. Everywhere Conventions are in progress; the parties are marshalling their hosts, and threatening vengeance against deserters. Independents are raising the standard of revolt, and shouting to the timid and half-hearted to come to the res cue. Intrigue, too, is at work, burrowing in the dark, now and then betraying its track by the breaking of the dirty crust above it.

All eyes are now directed to the proceedings of the New York Democracy. The action of a State that, after the next census, will cast nearly as many electeral votes for a Presidential candidate as the whole six of the New England States, must be regarded with deep interest. Will the Radicals mairtain their ground? Will they nominate an independent ticket? Who will be their candidates? Will they act in concert with bolters" fron other parties? How will their course affect the Presidential struggle in New York? Will it give the thirty-six votes of that State to the Whig candidate? Can General Cass succeed vithout them?

Some of these questions will soon be answered The Convention on the 22d at Utica will probably determine the course of the Democrats in New York, and the fate of the Democratic party as at present organized, in the Union. In the honesty of the masses of the Radical Democracy we have much confidence. They may be cheated their eyes wide open they can never be driven into it. Of their leaders we know too little personally to speak with much positiveness. Some of them appear to comprehend the crisis, and to have prepared themselves to meet fully its obligations They act, apparently, on settled, sound principles; their proceedings are consistent, their dec larations frank and satisfactory. Others betray the domiration of personal feeling-resentment a hankering for the eclat of victory, or a lust of self-aggrandizement. They are enigmatical, undecided, disposed to trim-quite as anxious to repel the imputation of Abolitionism as that of Slavery-propagandism; studiously placing their opposition to the extension of slavery on the ground of an abhorrence of " black slaves," rather than of the despotism that imbrutes them; apparently fearful of having their Anti-Slavery position attributed to generous convictions of the Brotherhood of the Human Race.

We distrust these men. It is to be feared that they wil exert a controlling influence over the action of the whole party, determine it towards the achievement of some immediate, fancied advantage, it the hazard of losing its moral position and impulse, and prevent any concert between it and those of other parties who may be willing to form a general combination in favor of Freedom. They do not, we apprehend, understand the exigency, or the true nature of the movement they yet control. If they did, concession would be the last word in their vocabulary They have broken from their necks the yoke of the Slave Power: they have raised the standard against tie introduction of Slavery into Free Perritory; they have repudiated the decision of National Democratic Convention. To the South, to Southern influence, to the spirit of compromise, tiey can look no longer. Nay, we speak hastily. Lepentance is possible. Haul down your flag of Freedom! Stop your war against the cheme to North Americanize Southern Slavery! Bow the knee, humbly ask pardon, and swear to support General Cass—and probably pardon may e vouchsafed, and you may be permitted to catch ome crumbs of Executive patronage.

Nothing short of this will save them from pro cription, or wipe out the blot of abolition. If not prepared for this, but one course remains—it is throw themselves wholly, heartily, trustingly, ipon the Popular Sentiment in behalf of Huma Liberty, without being over anxious to measu their words or stint their sympathies; and the response will more than fulfil their highest hopes. but let them be half-hearted, fearful of ventu ing beyond the tricks and shifts of a petty expediency-let them begin to talk of how much they have done for slaveholders, and how much they would have done for them had they only been gratified by this small concession of freedom in free territory-let them aim to conciliate the vulgar by abuse or repudiation of the men who, whatever their alleged extravagances, have been the efficient agents in arousing that Public Sentiment which has produced this remarkable revoution in the counsels of the New York Democracy-and they will not only fail to evoke the full power of that Sentiment, but fall flat for want of

its upholding alliance. It is not to be expected that they will array themselves at once on the platform of thorough consistent, anti-slavery principles; but why be at pains to place a great gulf between themselves and those who do stand there? If not prepared fully to resist an evil, at least concede nothing to it. I policy prohibit the open acknowledgment of a Truth, let conscience and self-respect operate so as to prevent a denial of it.

It has been stated, it is confidently an by not a few intelligent persons, that the Utica Convention will yield assent to the Baltimor nominations. No one knows the machinery that has been set at work to bring about this result nearer to the platform of Washington than we General Dix, the successor of Silas Wright, who was expected to throw himself with a generous devotion into the ranks of his old friends, seems spell-bound. How many more may be smi with paralysis by invisible agencies cannot be foreseen: but we will not believe

creed, one course, one purpose, can be cajoled, that it has said, done, and sworn to do. Such an exhibition of transcendental infamy certainly is beyond the range of human depravity.

It is in the power of these men to com rganization of the politics of this country. A anly, consistent, an unyielding adhesion on their part to the principles of 1776, in special application to the Evil which, in the march of its aggres sions, has come in direct conflict with them, will hange the face of the political world. It will be in example, preaching as loudly to the people arrayed by habit in the ranks of the slavery-ridden. ime-serving parties of the country, as did the Revolution of '76 preach to the degraded millions of Europe. Thousands of Democrats in other tates, thousands of Whigs, revolted at the Despotism of Slavery, are anxiously awaiting the course of the Democratic Liberals in New York. Circumstances have thrown them into the van of the new Political Movement, and it is for them to show whether they understand its scope, and are ready to follow out its indications.

TEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO BE AT THE WHIG CONVENTION.

The Philadelphia News says, that rooms have already been taken for various members of Congress in different parts of the city, who, though not members of the Convention, have yet determined to attend its sitting. If this be for the purpose of gratifying curiosity, the motive is harmless, and even laudable; but if, as the News narmiess, and even induable; but it, as the News suggests, each of these rooms is to be the nest of political wire-workers, assembled for the purpose of hatching the Presidential egg, by means of intrigue, like that paper, we enter our protest against it. We have no feeling but that of unqualified aversion to plots of this character, especially when hatched by members of Congress, and dictated to those whose business it is to make the nomination. We have witnessed, within the the nomination. We have witnessed, within the last few years, quite enough of Congressional electioneering, to sicken us of it from this time forward. It surely is not the duty of members of Congress to devote their whole time to President-making, though we are aware some of them appear to think that the eight dollars per diem were given by the Constitution for no other purposes. appear to think that the eight dollars per diem were given by the Constitution for no other purpose but to bear the expenses of electioneering trips. When the people vote for a man, they expect him to stay in his place, and attend to their business; they do not put him in that place, for any purposes connected with President-making. John Quincy Adams was a model of a faithful Representative. He conceived it to be his duty to be always in his place, and he acted strictly in accordance with this view of the matter. Rain or shine, wet or this view of the matter. Rain or shine, wet or dry, cold or hot, the venerable statesman was never absent from the scene of his daily labors. Nothing but the most serious indisposition could deter him from the performance of his duty to his constituents. If anything affecting their interest came up, they always knew that he was there to defend their rights. Such a representative is worth his weight in gold, and such, we are assured, were all, in the days of our fathers. How different from their President-making successors! were all, in the days or our making successors!

Richmond Whig.

We published last week the names of member Congress who were delegates to the Demo cratic Convention. Ten Senators and twenty-on-Representatives were present as delegates-four Senators and any number of Representatives were present as lobby members.

The following are the names of delegates to the Whig Convention who are members of Congress Senators .- Truman Smith, of Connecticut; John Bell, of Tennessee. Representatives .- W. B. Preston, Virginia; T

B. King, Georgia; H. W. Hilliard, Alabama; P. W. Tompkins, Mississippi ; W. W. Cocke and J. H. Crozier, Tennessee; C. B. Smith, Indiana: G. Ashmun, Massachusetts; E. C. Cabell. Florida.

Eleven members of Congress in all. The nur ber of Congressmen who were lobby members may be inferred from the following notice in the National Intelligencer of the 7th;

Vacation in Congress.-Neithe gress sat yesterday. The House of Repre ives met pro forma at 9 o'clock in the morning, and, according to previous determination, imme-liately adjourned over to Friday. One-half of the members of both Houses, or nearly, have gone to Philemoers of ooth Houses, or nearly, have gone to Phil-lelphia to attend as SPECTATORS the Whig National Convention, which meets to-day; and no small number of the remainder are absent from the city, for a change of scene, until their presence shoe required for the transaction of business."

The Senate, in consequence of the state things growing out of the appointment of the ed on the 19th of May, (Thursday,) till Monday, when it again met merely to adjourn over till Thursday, to allow the hall to be cleansed, professedly, but really to accommodate its member who wished to attend the Convention. Thursday it met, but, after a short session spent in unimportant business, again adjourned over till Monday, in consequence of the continued absence of

Here were eight days lost. June 5th, the Senate met, but without transact ng any business, adjourned over till Thursday and from Thursday till Monday again, in conse quence of the meeting of the National Convention at Philadelphia,

Here were six days lost. The Senate then lost, in the aggregate, fourteen days, owing to the absence of its members in atendance on the Whig and Democratic Nominating Conventions, or to the deep interest taken by them in the action of those Conventions.

The House adjourned on the 20th of May (Friday) till Monday, from Monday, when it net, as a matter of form, till Thursday, when without doing any business, it again adjourned On the 6th of June, (Tuesday,) when it met a

when, meeting as a matter of form, it adjourned ill Saturday, but soon found itself without quorum, and was compelled to adjourn till Mon-These successive adjournments were caus

o'clock, it adjourned immediately, till Friday,

the meetings of the two Conventions, and amount n the aggregate to ten days. We have the materials before ount the cost to the country.

The pay of members of Congress is eight dolars per day. The Senate contains fifty-six members; the House, two hundred and twenty-eight.

Members. Days ad-bers. Days ad-journed. country. 56 \$8 14 \$6,272 \$6,272 18,240 \$8 Senate - - - 56 House - - - 228 \$24.512 This is what President-nominating, as con

ucted by Whigs and Democrats, has cost the country directly; but this is a most insignificant iten compared with the indirect cost. It is within ounds, we think, to assume that, by the time Congress closes, not less than thirty days will ave been consumed in making speeches, and setting on foot movements, designed at one period of the Presidency, and at a later period the chances f regularly nominated candidates for that office. lut, there being 284 members on pay at the rate of \$8 per day, or a total cost of \$2,272 a day, the work of President-manufacturing in this indirect way will have cost - -Add direct cost, as above - -24,512

To this amount must be added, the extra salary f the Speaker, compensation for clerks, doorseepers, sergeants-at-arms, messengers, &c., which would doubtless swell the total cost of Presidentongering, as conducted by Congress, (which is elected to pass laws, and not make Presidents,) to One Hundred Thousand Dollars. This is not all, even in a pecuniary

\$92,672

Who can calculate the injury sus ous private claimants for relief at the hands of Congress, from the delay, and, in some instances, total failure of that body to discharge its legitimate duties, owing to this unjustifiable interfer-snoe in a business which belongs to the People,

to two weeks ago. make a President. Congress is not the body to rupt influences than the People. An ambitious unscrupulous President, by adroit appliance may almost determine the succession, through

Congressional action and influence. We have not a word to say against the particular lar members who, having been regularly appoint ed, attended the late Presidential Non Conventions. It would have done credit to their sense of propriety had they declined such service but doubtless they do not regard the subject a we do. Besides, it is the People who are mainly in fault. Having elected one set of men to make laws, let them choose another set to make Presi-

The Law-making Power is the most imposing of all the attributes of Sovereignty. The Suprem Legislature of the Union owes it to its own high sition and to the Sovereignty of the People of the several States, of which it is the manifestation, to confine itself strictly to the duties enjoined by that Sovereignty, and to suffer no other object to interfere with their prompt fulfilment It demeans itself; it trifles with the Sovereignty the People have intrusted to it; it impairs the popular respect for its functions, when t suspends its legitimate work, and adjourns its sessions, for the purpose of taking part in electioneering or party movements. What would be thought of the Executive, should it permit all the offices to be closed for several days to give an opportunity to the clerks to attend a public gathering? Or what of the Supreme Judiciary, should it adjourn so as to allow its members to figure at a Presidential Nominating Convention? Is it not just as important for the Law Making Department as for the Law Administering Departments mind its own business? Has any one of these Departments time to spare, money to waste, dignity to be dispensed with?

PRACE WITH MEXICO.

We have peace at last with Mexico; but the ress, which a little while since was bewailing so oudly the horrors of war, seems very indifferent to the blessing of Peace. The Treaty, having received the vote of the Deputies, was ratified in the senate of Mexico on the 25th ult.—yeas 33, nays General Smith left for Vera Cruz on the 24th, o attend to the embarkation of the troops. All the outposts had been ordered in. In ten days, or ess, all the American forces were to be on their way for the coast. Ratifications were to be exchanged at Queretaro on the 26th.

General Butler, much to the dissatisfaction the officers of the Pennsylvania regiment, had uspended till further orders the sentence of death pronounced against those of their number who had lately been convicted of burglary and mur-

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer Acadia has arrived at New York. with advices from Livernool to the 27th ult. The cotton market continued in a depressed state. The corn market firm, with a slight advance in prices.

The condition of France is not satisfactory. There is much disaffection in the provinces, and Lyons is the seat of mob law. A strife for the nastery has commenced between the Assembly and the Executive, the former being anxious to part with as little power as possible—the latter contending for an enlargement of its powers so as to enforce order. A decree authorizing the members of the Executive to sit in the Assembly, restricting the power of the President of the Assembly over the troops, and confiding the protection of the same body to the Executive, has been rejected The Executive is torn by dissensions. Lamartine and Ledru-Rollin, it is rumored, will resign. The Conservative, it is feared, predomi-

embly. The war in Lombardy continues undecided An insurrection broke out at Naples on the 17th ult., and, after 400 troops were killed, the city was given up to pillage.

"In Spain a singular event has occurred. The correspondence between the Duke of Sotomayer and Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer has led to the dismissal of that gentleman from the court of Mad-rid. He received his passports on the 17th ult, with orders to quit Madrid in forty-eight hours, and his excellency reached London on Wednesday, amidst the general speculations upon this untoward event, and the fire that is opening by the London journals upon the subject. A full ex-planation will no doubt be immediately given in planation will no doubt be immediately given Parliament. In the mean time, an insurrect has taken place at Seville, attended with great loss of life, and the French journals lay all the blame to Sir Henry L. Bulwer. Spain break with the best and sincerest friend she ever had Her own internal peace and tranquillity will no be promoted by it."

WEST INDIES.

The West India mail steamer Great Wester rrived at New York last Saturday, from Bermu a. She brings intelligence of some difficulties i Martinique, growing, we suppose, out of an indisposition on the part of the planters to recognis the freedom of the blacks. These, aware of the decree of the French Government, are determind not to submit any longer to oppression. Gua laloupe was quiet.

MAHOMET AND THE MOUNTAIN.

When the mountain would not go to Mahome Mahomet went to the mountain. General Taylor has proved himself of sterner stuff than the proph He would not go the mountain of the Whigh party, so the mountain went to him. The party through its Convention at Philadelphia, surrer dered at discretion; and, to be as much like the General as possible, who has announced to us that he has not yet formed any opinions upon the political questions of the day, the same Convention adjourned without passing a resolution or express ing a single opinion

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FORM FOR SELF-EXAMINATION. New York: D. Apple A small tract of thirty-one pages, for the se rious reader, containing directions for a daily examination of one's heart and motives. "Man know thyself." If we thought more about our

AMERICAN COTTAGE LIBRARY, Edited by A. W. Frank

lin. New York : Burgess, Stringer, & Co. The intention of the author of this little vol ame is to publish a series, if he meet with encou ragement. His design is to furnish in a neat condensed form, important facts and statistics concerning everything that may be specially use ful in a family, for purposes of reference, illustra tion, &c .- such statistics as appear from day to day in newspapers, or are scattered in public documents, official reports, &c., and are not accessible to readers generally. We can easily see how series of such volumes, well executed, would greatly contribute to the value of a Cottage Library. A large amount of very useful info tion is condensed in the volume before us.

THE POWER OF THE PLEDGE. New York: Oliver &

The second of the New York Organ Temper ance Tales, being a sequel to the History of the Bottle. It is a capital Temperance story for circulation, and ten copies may be had of the publishers for \$1.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE J. Milton Saunders and J. M. Huntington, editors. Cincinnati, Ohio. We have received the first number of the Gentleman's Magazine, a new monthly just commenced in Cincinnati. Its typography, general appearance, and contents, entitle it to rank with the understand their business. They say truly that cutting each other's throats, so that our most beenterprises of a similar kind heretofore started in the West have failed for want of adequate cap-

announcement that the present enterprise comenced with such means that its publication is nsured for one year, at least, is encouraging. We wish the new monthly all success. It is ublished at \$3 per annum. THE SPIRIT OF JESUS AND PAUL: THE LIBERTY OF THE

PULPIT. Two Sermons, by J. G. Forman. Dover, N. H.
Mr. Forman, the pastor of a church in Dover, naving preached something that was unpalatable o a newspaper editor in his town, was summoned to the bar of the latter, arraigned, tried, condemned, and executed, in the most approved editorial style. Thinking the Pulpit as much entitled to freedom as the Press, Mr. Forman did not feel bound to submit to such censorship, and in this pamphlet we have a noble vindication of the liberty of speech as well as of printing.

We detest any and every attempt to fetter in lividual opinion. The Press that prostitutes itself to the work of proscribing a minister of the gospel, or any public teacher, for uttering his own onvictions of right, should be scouted from a civlized community.

CLEMENTS OF CHARACTER DEMANDED BY THE TIMES. By Joseph R. Page. Rochester, N. Y.

This discourse or lecture is well written, and ontains many excellent thoughts, imbued with a

EECH OF FRANCIS W. EMMERSON, on Alcohol, &c., in the Massachusetts Legislature, April, 1848.

This speech was delivered in support of a bill regulate the sale of Alcohol and Intoxicating Drinks. It is replete with instructive facts.

JUIDE TO THE CAPITOL AND EXECUTIVE OFFICES. By Robert Mills, Engineer and Architect. Washington

We advise everybody visiting or intending to visit Washington to procure a copy of this little book. It will tell them all about Washington and its "lions." It contains accurate and minute descriptions of all the public grounds and buildings, and is a complete directory to all the public

PURITAN TOLERANCE AND QUAKER FANATICISM BRIEF Some descendant of the "Pilgrim Fathers," in the fervor of his veneration for ancestors whom he had never seen, in the course of a lecture before some of his brethren, fell into the usual habit of glorifying the grim old Pilgrims as the perfection of all virtue; and, as usual, this has provoked the 'retort courteous" in the volume before us, entitled "Puritan Intolerance," &c. It is written

with spirit and some pungency. TRUE GRANDEUR OF NATIONS. By Charles Sumper. The indefatigable Mr. Cleveland, of Philadelhia, who is always on the lookout for reading for the People, has stereotyped Sumner's noble oration on the "True Grandeur of Nations," put it into convenient pamphlet form, divided it into sections, with appropriate titles, and is sending copies all over the nation. A better work he could not do; for we know of no production of the kind in which just and bold views of the duty of nations are urged with more eloquence and force, and exalted sentiments clothed in a style of more

DISCOURSE ON THE LIPE, CHARACTER, AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF JAMES KENT. By John Duer. New York D. Appleton & Co.

This instructive discourse we noticed a few weeks since, and have now only to add that it is published by the Appletons, New York, in a very handsome style. THE HERALD OF TRUTH. L. A. Hine, Cincinnati, Obio

June, 1849.

This number closes the third volume. The editor announces that he hopes to be able to give it a more practical tone, and to devote still more attention to the work of Educational Improvement. The Herald of Truth has always been some time past has contained many articles of substantial value.

MARSH'S TEMPERANCE ANECDOTES. New York : American Temperance Union.

A collection of more than one hundred anecdotes, accumulating through twenty years, illus-

trating all points in the Temperance cause. They have been collected and prepared by Mr. Marsh and his stamp is enough to give them currency. THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. New York. Our readers will recollect the synopsis of this eport, published a few weeks since in the Era.

The report does honor to its author, Lewis Tap-

pan, evincing great research, industry, and judgnent. It is an excellent document for circ W HISTORICAL MUNICIP OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. By E. mund Needles. Philadelphia: Merrihew & Thompson

Printers.

This venerable society dates its origin in 1775, when a few individuals met at the Sun Tavern. n Second street, Philadelphia, and formed an asociation on Anti-Slavery principles. With little intermission, it has continued its wise and most benevolent efforts to the present time, effecting in a quiet and an unobtrusive way, a vast deal of good. We are greatly indebted to the publishers

or a copy of the memoir, which we have read

through with great interest and profit. Notes on the Theory of Human Existence. By T. "Bread cast upon the waters." He who writes pamphlet dissertation on metaphysics, now-ays, must have great faith. We have not had time yet to examine this little publication, but there may be a rich vein of thought in it: who

AN ANTI-SLAVERY MANUAL; being an Examination, in the Light of the Bible and of Facts, into the Moral and Social Wrongs of American Slavery, with a Remedy for the Evil. By John G. Fee, a Minister of the Gospel.

A sound, thorough essay on slavery and its remedy, issued from the press of a slave State, cannot but arrest attention. Mr. Fee, a native of Kentucky, an earnest young minister, has ecome favorably and extensively known, as a pure-milded, warm-hearted Abolitionist, who has edicated himself to the work of redeeming his State from the curse of slavery. Pessessing a reflective, well-regulated mind, enjoying the benefits of a liberal education, and familiar from his youth up with the evil he discusses, his qualifica ions for the task he has undertaken are incontestable. Hence, without having had time to examine this work, we feel justified in commending it to the attention of our readers.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. March, 1848. New York: Leonard Scott & Co. For sale by W. Adam, Pen sylvania avenue, Washington.

The closing article in this number of the Review presents the conservative view of the French Revolution. It is instructive and suggestive, but goes for Authority against Revolution.

The reader who relishes piquant disquisition n rare, though not very practical topics, will be nterested in the article on Antiquarian Club Books. The other articles are critical, statistical,

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. April, 1848. New York: This number opens with a review of the Life

and Correspondence of Viscount Sidmouth, all well enough, but we have seen so much of his lordship in the Reviews that we are tired of him. An article on large and small farms takes ground in opposition to the teachings of Arthur Young on the subject. "The State of Education in Wales" contains statistics of much value. Rux-ton's "Adventures in Mexico" is very favorably reviewed. The reviewer has great charity for this country, and thinks that when the American onthlies of the East. The publishers seem to armies are withdrawn the Mexicans will fall to

*For the National Era. STRAY LEAVES MARGARET SMITH'S DIARY COLONY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

[CONTINUED.] Newbury, June ye 1st, 1678 .- To-day, Sir Thom as took his leave of us, being about to return t Boston. Cousin Rebecca is, I can perceive, much taken with his outside bravery and courtliness yet she hath confessed to me that her sober judgment doth greatlie incline her towards her old Friend and Neighbor, Robert Pike. She hath even said that she doubted not she could live a quieter and happier life with him than with such an one as Sir Thomas; and that the words of the Quaker maid, whom we met at the spring on the river side, had disquieted her not a little, inasmuch as they did seem to confirm her own fears and misgivings. But her fancy is so bedazzled with the goodlie show of her suitor, that I much fear he can have her for the asking, especially as her father, to my knowledge, doth greatly favor him. And indeed, by reason of her gracious manner, witty and pleasant discoursing, excellent breeding, and dignitie, she would do no discredit to the choice of one far higher than this young gentle-

man in estate and rank. June ye 10th .- I went this morning with Rebecca to visit Elnathan Stone, a young neighbor who has been lying sorely ill for a long time. He was a playmate of my cousin when a boy, and was thought to be of great promise, as he grew up to manhood; but, engaging in the Warre with the Heathen, he was wounded and taken captive by them, and after much suffering was brought back to his home a few months ago. On entering the house where he lay, we found his mother, a care-worn and sad woman, spinning in the room by his bedside. A very great and bitter sorrow was depicted on her features; it was the anxious, unreconciled, and restless look of one who did feel herself tried beyond her patience. and might not be comforted. For, as I learned, she was a poor widow, who had seen her young daughter tomahawked by the Indians: and now her only son, the hope of her old age, was on his deathbed. She received us with small civilitie, telling Rebecca that it was all along of the neglect of the men in authoritie that her son had got his death in the warres, inasmuch as it was the want of suitable diet and clothing, rather than his wounds, which had brought him into his present condition. Now, as Uncle Rawson is one of the principal magistrates, my sweet cousin knew that the poor afflicted creature meant to reproach him; but her good heart did excuse and forgive the rudeness and distempor of one whom the Lord had sorely chastened. So she spake kindly and lovingly, and gave her sundrie nice daintie fruits and comforting cordials which she had procured from Boston for the sick man. Then, as she came to the bedside, the poor young soldier pressed her hand with a very fervent grasp, thanking her for her many kindnesses, and praying God to bless her. He must have been a handsome lad in health, for he had a fair, smooth forehead, shaded with brown curling hair, and large blue eyes, verie sweet and gentle in their look. He told us that he felt himself growing weaker, and that at times his bodilie suffering was great. But through the mercy of his Saviour he had much peace of mind. He was content to leave all things in His hand. For his poor mother's sake, he said, more than for his own, he would like to get about once more: there were manie things he would like to do for her, and for all who had befriended him; but he knew his Heavenly Father could do more and better for them, and he felt resigned to His will. He had, he said, forgiven all who ever wronged him, and he had now no feeling of anger kind to him beyond his deserts, and like brothers and sisters. He had much pitie for the poor savages even, although he had suffered sorely at their hands; for he did believe that they had been often ill used, and cheated, and otherwise provoked to take up arms against us. Hereupon, goodwife Stone twirled her spindle very spitefully, and said she would as soon pity the Devil as his children. The thought of her mangled little girl and of her dying son did seem to overcome her, and she dropped her thread, and cried out with an exceeding bitter cry: "Oh, the bloody heathen! Oh, my poor murdered Molly! Oh, my son, my son!" "Nay, mother," said the sick man, reaching out his hand and taking hold of his mother's with a sweet smile on his pale face-

trade, and to get away their lands, we should have escaped manie bloodie warres, and won manie escaped manie bloodie warres, and won manie precious souls to Christ."

I enquired of him concerning his captivitie. He was wounded, he told me, in a fight with the Lokokis Indians two years before. It was a hot skirmish in the woods; the English and the Indians now advancing, and then falling back, firing at each other from behind the trees. He had shot off all his powder, and, being greatlie ex-hausted by a wound in his knee, he was fain to sit down against an oak, from whence he did behold, with great sorrow and heaviness of hearte, his companions overpowered by the number of their enemies, fleeing away, and leaving him to his fate. The savages soon came to him with dreadful whoopings, brandishing their hatchets and their scalping-knives. He thereupon closed his eyes, expecting to be knocked in the head, and killed outright. But just then a noted chief coming up in great haste, bade him be of good r, for he was his prisoner, and should not be slain. He proved to be the famous sagamore Squando, the chief man of the Lokokis.

what does Christ tell us about loving our ene-

mies, and doing good to them that injure us? Let

us forgive our fellow-creatures, for we have all

need of God's forgiveness. I used to feel as moth-

er does," he said, turning to us; "for I went into

the warre with a design to spare neither young

nor old of the enemy. But I thank God that even in that dark season my heart relented at the sight of the poor starving women and children, chased

from place to place like partridges. Even the

Indian fighters, I found, had sorrows of their own

and grievous wrongs to avenge; and I do believe, if

we had from the first treated them as poor blind-

ed brethren, and striven as hard to give them

light and knowledge, as we have to cheat them in

And were you kindly treated by this chief?" asked Rebecca. "I suffered much in moving with him to the Sebago Lake, owing to my wound," he replied; "but the chief did all in his power to give me comfort, and he often shared with me his scantie fare, choosing rather to endure hunger himself than to see his son, as he called me, in want of food. And one night, when I did marvell at this kindness on his part, he told me that I had once done him a great service; asking me if I was not at Black Point, in a fishing vessel, the summer before? I told him I was He then bade me remember the bad sailors who upset the cance of a squaw, and well nigh drowned her little child, and that I had threatened and beat them for it, and gave the squaw a warm coat,

and as he did walk to and fro, he saw a fair tall fore any action thereon, went into Executive man, in a long black dress, standing in the light on the lake's shore, who spake to him and called him by name.

"'Squando,' he said, and his voice was deep and solemn, like the wind in the hill pines, "the God of the White man is the God of the Indian, and He is angry with his red children. He alone is able to make the corn grow before the frost, and to lead the fish up the rivers in the spring, and to fill the woods with deers and other game, and the ponds and meadows with beavers. Pray to him always. Do not hunt on his day, nor let the squaws hoe the corn. Never taste of the strong free water: but drink only from the springs. It is because the Indians do not worship Him, that He has brought the white men among them; but if they will pray like the white men, they will grow verie great and strong, and their children born in this moon will live to see the English sail back in their great canoes, and leave the Indians all their fishing places and hunting grounds.'

"When the strange man had thus spoken, Squando told me that he went straightway up to him, but found where he had stood only the shadow of a broken tree, which lay in the moon across the | Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the white sand of the shore. Then he knew it was a Spirit, and he trembled, but was glad. Ever were moved, the bill was reported to the House, since, he told me, he had prayed daily to the which finally passed it. Great Spirit, had drank no rum, nor hunted on

"He said he did for a long time refuse to dig up his hatchet, and make warre upon the whites, but that he could not sit idle in his wigwam while his young men were gone upon their warre path. The spirit of his dead child did moreover speak to him from the land of souls, and chide him for not seeking revenge. Once, he told me, he had in a dream seen the child crying and moaning bitterlie, and that when he enquired the cause of its griefe, he was told that the Great Spirit was angrie with its father, and would destroy him and his people unless he did join with the Eastern Indians to cut off the English." "I remember," said Rebecca, "of hearing my

father speake of this Squando's kindness to a young maid taken captive some years ago, at Pre-

"I saw her at Cocheco," said the sick man Squando found her in a sad plight, and scarcely alive, took her to his wigwam, where his squaw did lovingly nurse and comfort her; and when she was able to travel, he brought her to Major Waldron's, asking no ransom for her. He might have been made the fast friend of the English at that time, but he scarcelie got civil treatment."

"My father says that many friendly Indians by the ill conduct of the traders, have been made our worst enemies," said Rebecca. "He thought the bringing in of the Mohawks to help us a sin comparable to that of the Jews, who looked for deliverance from the king of Babylon at the hands of the Egyptians."
"They did nothing but mischief," said Elna

than Stone; "they killed our friends at Newichawannock, Blind Will and his familie." Rebecca here asked him if he ever heard the

verses writ by Mr. Sewall concerning the killing of Blind Will. And when he told her he had not, and would like to have her repeat them, if she could remember, she did recite them thus: " Rlind Will of Newichawannock!

He never will whoop again, For his wigwam's burnt above him, "Blind Will was the friend of white men, And he got him a coat and breeches,

" Poor Will of Newichawannock! Where he lived among his people,

And his pipe is clean put out, And his fine, brave coat and breeche "Woe the day our rulers listened

Bringing down the cruel Mohogs Who killed the poor old man. "Oh! the Lord he will requite us;

"There 'll be manie a captive sighing In a bondage long and dire, There 'll be blood in manie a cornfield,

And manie a bouse a-fire " And the Papist priests the tidings They'll point to Newichawannock-So the English treat their friend! "Let the Lord's anointed servants

Crie aloud against this wrong, Till Sir Edmund take his Mohogs "Let the maiden and the mother

In the nightly watchings share,
While the young men guard the blockhouse,
And the old men kneel in prayer. " Poor Will of Newichawannock! And the bringing in of the Mohogs,

A young woman entered the house just as Re becca finished the verses. She bore in her hands pail of milk and a fowl neatlie dressed, which she gave to Elnathan's mother, and, seeing strangers by his bedside, was about to go out, when he called to her, and besought her to stay. As she came up and spoke to him, I knew her to be the maid we had met at the Spring. The young man, with tears in his eyes, acknowledged her great kindness to him, at which she seemed troubled and abashed. A pure, sweet complexion she has and a gentle and loving look, full of innocence and sinceritie. Rebecca seemed greatlie disturbed, for she no doubt thought of the warning words of this maiden, when we were at the Spring. After she had left, goodwife Stone said she was sure she could not tell what brought that Quaker girl to her house so much, unless she meant to inveigle Elnathan; but, for her part, she would rather see him dead than live to bring reproach upon his familie and the Church, by following after the blasphemers. I ventured to tell her that I did young woman's part; at which Elnathan seemed cleased, and said he could not doubt it, and that he did believe Margaret Brewster to be a good Christian, although sadlie led astray by the Qua kers. His mother said that, with all her meek looks and kind words, she was full of all manne of pestilent heresies, and did remind her always of Satan in the shape of an angel of light.

We went away ourselves soon after this, the sick man thanking us for our visit, and hoping that he should see us again. "Poor Elnathan," go abroad again; but he is in such a good and loving frame of mind, that he needs not our pity. as one who is without hope."

"He reminds me," I said, "of the comforting promise of Scripture: 'Thou wilt keep him in per

House-David Wallace, Representative in the place of Mr. Black, of South Carolina, took his seat. A joint resolution, to adjourn Congress on the 17th July, was adopted.

The House agreed to a proposition terminating debate on the Navy Appropriation Bill, and proceeded to the vote in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, in the chair.) after two hours' discussion of the question of the power of Congress to legislate for Territories, by Mr. Pettit and Mr. Sidney Lawrence Sundry amendments, reported from tee rose without coming to any conclusion, and at 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

June 13. SENATE.—The Senate was employed chiefly in discussing some question concerning the payment of horses lost in the Mexican war; the aids of

General Cass not having yet returned from New House.—After disposing of routine busines the House resolved itself into Committee of the

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. To show the character of the National Whig Convention, and its proceedings on the third day, we make copious extracts from the phonographic report in the columns of the North American, hiladelphia,) a leading organ of the Whigs. After the announcement of the nomination

Taylor, the following proceedings took place: Mr. King. I understand that the New York delegation wish to retire for the purpose of consultation and reflection. I will make the motion to adjourn till 4 o'clock. (No, no, no; order of the day, order of the day, order of the day, order of the day, order of the day order of the day.) I am also desired to ask that the galleries shall not be opened till one have after the essenting of the Convention. (No. our after the assembling of the Convention. (No, o, no; we don't want the galleries closed.)
Mr. Brown. I have moved an adjournment, and

— (order; rap, rap.)

The President. The gentlemen are all out of order. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has noved an adjournment, and if it is not withdrawn

moved an adjournment, and it it is not withdrawn it must be put.

Mr. Brown withdrew his motion.

Mr. Collier, of New York, proceeded. I have, from the beginning, Mr. President, warned my friends here and elsewhere that disastrous consequences would result from the proceedings of this Convention, but they have thought differently. I hope their expectations may prove to be right, and mine wrong; and, at all events, there shall be no rebellion on my part. (Applause.)

Several gentlemen rose and commenced speak-

The President. Gentlemen, you are all out of order. There is a motion before the house for ad-journment. (No, no; it has been withdrawn.) Mr. Bryan, of South Carolina. Mr. President, I would like to be thoroughly understood. When my name was called on the last ballot, it was cer-tain that General Taylor would be nominated by this Convention. In voting for Mr. Clay, I voted this Convention. In voting for Mr. Clay, I voted to indulge the luxury of friendship, when I knew that vote could not injure the nomination. I wish to give my hearty approval to all that you have done, and I desire that every friend of Henry Clay

done, and I desire that every friend of Henry Clay shall give his hearty support to the nominee of this Convention. (Applause.)

Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, rose to address the Convention, but, owing to the confusion, we could not hear the commencement of his remarks. The first words we caught were to this effect:

Mr. President: I doubt not but that a Convention of free Whigs will listen for a moment to the voice of a free Whig State represented in that Convention. That voice is from Massachusetts. I think I know something of the feelings of that State. I express for myself what I believe to be the sentiments of that State, and I say that we cannot consent that this should go forth as a unanimous vote of the Convention; (order, order;) and

Amidst cries of sit down, order, knock, hear him, go on, sit down, let him go on, &c., we finally caught the words—the Whig party (order) of the North (sit down) are not to be allowed to fill with their statesmen, (sit down, order, hear him,) therefore we declare the Whig party of the Union this day dissolved. (Cheers and hisses, and great excitement among the Southern members, several of whom got up to reply to the gentleman, but were persuaded by their friends to refrain. Let the North answer him. Let Massachusetts answer him. There is better Whiggery there than the North answer nim. Let Massachusetts answer him. There is better Whiggery there than that. Cries for Choate, Were heard from all sides, and especially from the Southern members.) John A. Binghan, of Ohio, got the floor. Mr. President: I arise to offer a resolution. (Louder louder, we cannot be considered.) got the floor. Mr. Fresident: I arise to oner a resolution. (Louder, louder; we cannot hear you.) I do not wish to excite unpleasant feelings be-tween the friends of the various candidates whose claims have been before this Convention. The

only object that I have is to ascertain—(gentle-men will please to keep quiet; order, order.) I will offer a resolution: "Resolved, That the Whig party, through its representa-tives here, agrees to abide by the nomination of Gen. Za-hary Taylor, (cheers.) on condition that he will accept the nomina-tion as the candidate of the Whig party, (great cheers, and adhere to its great fundamental principles—no extension of slave territory, (great sensation,) no acquisition of foreign territory by conquest, (hisses and cheers, order, order, sit down, hear him.) protection to American industry, (tremen-dous cheers, order, rap, tapk, knock, sit down,) and opposition to Executive patronage, (cheers and hisses.)

Mr. Chairman. I-(rap, rap, rap, order, whack, bang, order.)
The President. The Chair rules the motion to be out of order. The question now is on the order of the day.

A Member. I move that the order be suspended, so as to allow the gentleman from Ohio to pro-ceed with his remarks.

Mr. Fowler, of New York. I move an adjournent. Somebody. Will the gentleman withdraw his

Somebody. Will the gentleman withdraw his motion?

Mr. Fowler. I withdraw it.

Mr. Johnson, of Pennsylvania. Mr. President:
During the proceedings of this Convention, I have occupsed a position adverse to the gentleman who has received the majority of its votes as the candidate of the Whig party. I have been the uniform, the undeviating, the uncompromising friend of Gen. Winfield Scott. I have been so because I have believed that Gen. Scott was the first choice of the great State which I represent.

The President. I must call the gentleman to order. His remarks are out of order.

Mr. Johnson. I only wish to say one word.

der. His remarks are out of order.

Mr. Johnson. I only wish to say one word.
(Order, knock, knock, Mr. President, order) I
would move that the order of the day be suspended, so that the gentleman from Ohio may be heard.

Mr. Galloway, of Ohio. Did I understand the
President to say that it is out of order to give
reasons for not going into ballot for a Vice President?

reasons for not going into ballot for a Vice Presidedt?

The President. That was what I said.
Mr. Galloway. What makes it out of order?
(Order, order; the gentleman is out of order.)
Mr. President, I desire—Mr. Presi (knock) dent,
(rap) I (whack) desire—(knock, rap, bang.)
The President. Take your seats, gentlemen.
You are all out of order. Order, gentlemen; we
must (knock) have (knock) or (rap) der. (Bang)
Mr. Galloway. If I understand the President,
it is out of order to make any question on the motion to ballot for Vice President. Now, sir, I wish
to address reasons why we should not proceed to
this ballot.

The President. The gentleman entirely misunderstands me. The order of the day is to proceed
to ballot for a candidate for Vice President, and
unless the order be suspended, it is out of order
for any gentleman to offer any motion, or to speak
upon any motion.

ipon any motion. Mr. Hilliard, of Alabama. Mr. President, I rise

of New York, were also noninated by whom we could not ascertain.

Mr. Patterson. I merely wish to say that Gov. Seward and his friends do not wish to embarrass the ticket that has been selected, and therefore I would respectfully withdraw his name.

John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, and Hamilton Fish, of New York, were nominated as candidates for the Vice Persidance.

for the Vice Presidency.

A Southern member. I would withdraw the name of T. Butler King from the canvass, inasmuch as the South does not wish to monopolize.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio. I withdraw the name of Mr. Ewing from the canvass. Ohio has no su-

gar plums on this occasion.

Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania. I wish to know by what authority that name is withdrawn.

Mr. Campbell. It is withdrawn in the name of the Ohio delegation, if they have any rights here.
The President. The gentleman from Pennsyl-

vania was out of order.

Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts. Mr. President:
I rise to withdraw the name of the Hon. Robert I rise to withdraw the name of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop from the canvass; and I desire to say, sir, that I do it with the most hearty good feeling towards the proceedings of the Convention. The gentleman from Massachusetts, who spoke a short time since, did it without sonsultation with the delegation from that State. (Cheers.) He did not express my feelings, and I think I can safely say that he did not express the centiments. safely say that he did not express the sentiments of the people of Massachusetts.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. Mr. President:

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. Mr. President:
I ask leave to make a statement. (No, no; yes,
yes; leave—give him leave) The gentleman who
has just sat down has said that he entirely concurs in the proceedings of this Convention.
Mr. Ashmun. I did not say that I concurred in
the proceedings of the Convention, nor do I say
it. I oppose the nomination of General Taylor on

it. I oppose the nomination of General Paylor on principle. I ask the nomination of the statesman of my own State on principle. I do not concur in the nomination of the Convention; but I did not come here to present a factious opposition to its roceedings.

Mr. Wilson. I, for one, will not be bound by its

Mr. Wilson. I, for one, will not be bound by its proceedings. (Cries of "get out of here, then"—hisses—order, gentlemen, order.) I desire to be heard. (Order, order, knock, knock, sit down, hear him, hear him, let him go on; I call the gentleman to order; no, no, let him speak.)

The President. Is it the pleasure of the house that the gentleman shall proceed? (No, no; yes, yes; let him go on.)

The President. The gentleman from Massachusetts will please take his sent till we can aschusetts will please take his sent till we can aschusetts will please take his sent till we can aschusetts will please take his sent till we can aschusetts will please take his sent till we can aschusetts will please take his sent till we can aschusetts will please take his sent till we can aschusetts will please take his sent till we can aschusetts will please take his sent till we can aschusetts. chusetts will please take his seat till we can as-certain whether the house will allow him to pro-

ed leave to withdraw.

The President. The gentleman's motion is out Mr. Ashmun. I maintain that my colleague has a right to be heard. (Cries of no, sir; not without he abides by the proceedings of the Convention.) Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina. I really hope

the gentleman will be allowed to go on. His sentiments will hort nobody but hinself, and I hope they will not hurt him.

The house decided that Mr. Wilson might pro-Mr. Wilson. I came to this Convention as a Whig, committed unreservedly to the principles of the Whig party and its organization; and, sir, I am willing to be bound by the proceedings of I am willing to be bound by the proceedings of this body, provided we act as Whigs. But, sir, we have come here and nominated a man—(Order, order, I call the gentleman to order, no, no. hear him, let him ilone, hear him, order, order, go on, go on, I call the gentleman to order) Is it out of order that we have nominated a candidate for the Presidency? (Laughter.) We have nominated a gentleman, sir, for President of the United States, who has stated over, and over, and over again, to the whole country, that he will not be bound by the principles or the measures of any party; and that he will accept the nomination of the Whig party, or the Democratic party, or any party in any portion of the country, who will nominate him. Sir, he has sid—(Order, Mr. President. A question of order is raised, and the gentleman will please to take his seat till it shall be decided.

westion.

Mr. Wilson. Mr. President—
Here another member rose and said, Mr. President, I rise to a peint of order. I would ask that gentleman if he has not been identified with another party? (Good, good; that's a hit.)

Mr. Wilson. We have nominated a candidate who has not the work his name to the whole nation that he did not

Mr. Wilson. We have nominated a candidate who has stated, over his name, to the whole nation, that he did not intend to withdraw his name from the contest, if Henry Clay or any one else should be nominated by this Couvention. (Cries of no, no! He never said so.) Yet, sir, we are required to support him. Now, sir, I have never yet scratched a Whig ticket since I came of age, and all I asked of this Convention was the nomination of a Whig who is unreservedly committed to the principles of the Whig party. But the Convention have seen fit to nominate a nan who is anything but a Whig; and, sir, I will go bome, and, so help me God, I will do all I can to defeat the election of that candidate. (Hisses, cheers, and yells.)

Mr. Wilson continued to speak, amidst great confusion, noise, and tumult, but all we heard was the name of John Quincy Adams resounding above everything.

A motion was made to adjourn, which was lost amid cries "Ballot, ballot!" "Order of the day!"

George Lund, of Massachusetts. Mr. President—(Order of the day, order of the day! I call for the order of the day! No, no! Hear the gentleman from Massachusetts! We have heard enough from Massachusetts! Curse Massachusetts!

Order, order! Rap, rap!)

The President. The Chair will not proceed with the business till the gentlemen take their seats. (The gentlemen sate team). Best the hones give the screttlemen for Massachusethes.

no! Hear the gentleman from Massachusetts! We have heard enough from Massachusetts! Curse Massachusetts! Order, order! Rap, rap!)

The Fresident. The Chair will not proceed with the business till the gentlemen take their seats. (The gentlemen sat down) Does the house give the gentleman from Massachusetts down) Does the house give the gentleman from Massachusetts extra the proceed!)

Mr. Lund. Mr. President: I have listened with great pain, and sometimes I may say with indignation, to some of the sentiments spoken by my colleagues of the Massachusetts delegation. . . . For, as far as I know the opinion of the delegation from Massachusetts, although there may be differences, they agree with me rather than with the gentleman who has addressed this assembly. And, sir, although it is difficult to predict the result of the election, yet, in my estimation, the nomination of this Convention will receive a decided majority of the votes of Massachusetts. (Applause.)

Mr. Galloway, of Ohio. Mr. President: Will you hear me? (Laughter.) Leave was granted.

Mr. President: I am exoceedingly gratified, after so many unsuccess ul attempts, to address the Convention; I am now recognised by the President as being in order. It is well and wise for you, gentlemen of the Convention, to allow a full and free expression of opinion. The deed which has just been consumsted has struck us with sudden and sore surprise; and, if I mistake not, the devotion which characterizes many of my fellow citizens, the intelligence of your recent act, will send a thrill of disappointment into many hearts.

Let me say to you, Mr. President, and to this Convention, that the Whigs of Ohio will not embrace the cause of any man as their standard-bearer who is not fully indoctrinated with the creed of the party—who is not adorned with the glory of an untainted political reputation, who is not pledged to the accomplishment of its wise and patriotio measure—and who cannot be recognised as worthy to carry a flag brilliantly and intelligibly inacribed with old-f asked— In this storm do much damage? (Great applause.)
Did the lightning strike any one else but me?" (Kenewed
applause.)
So it will be with General Cass when he straightens up
after recovering from the blow which General Taylor will
give him under the "burr of the ear," next November. He
will ask, "Has this storm done much damage? Did the
lightning strike any one else but me?" (Great applause.
Loud calls for Illinois.)
S Lyle Smith, of Illinois. Mr. President: I am a human,
live Sucker, (laughter,) and I wish to say a few words for
Suckerdom, for we have not said a word yet. We did not
come here to talk, but to vote. We came as friends of Henry
Clay—we came from that dark Egypt of Locofocolsm, where
we are surrounded by a cloud darker than any that ever surrounded Ajax. But we will revolutionize old Suckerdom.
We say as did "Old Zack," at the battle of Buena Vista,
when the Illinois regiment, led by the gallant Hardin, charged up the serried ranks of the foe, "Now, my boys, pull altogether, and victory will crown your efforts. (Cheers.)
Mr. Fowler, of New York. Mr. Fresident: It is perhaps
known to many of this Convention, that I have been, from
the opening of this body to its close, a strong, full-bloeded,
double-twisted, out-and-out Henry Clay Whig; I have loved
the man, and I love him still. I came to this Convention,
with a sense of responsibility deeper than ever I felt before.
.... We have voted upon that important subject, and the
question has been decided. Upon the principles of this Government, the majority ought to rule and the minority submit, and I stand submissive to the decision of this Convention.
Mr. Hilliard offered a resolution that the Convention cor-

of the second of a squaw, and well nigh drowned her little child, and that I had threatened and beat them for it, and gave the squaw a warm coat, to wrap up the poor wet papoes. It was his squaw and child that I had befriended; and he told make known his gratitude therefor; and that he canno once to the garrison at Sheppeot, where he saw me; but being fired at, notwith, the same once to the garrison at Sheppeot, where he saw me; but being fired at, notwith, the same once to the garrison at Sheppeot, where he saw me; but being fired at, notwith, the same once to the garrison at Sheppeot, where he saw me; but being fired at, notwith, the same once to the garrison at Sheppeot, where he saw me; but being fired at, notwith, the same of the same

Mr. Kimble, of Pennsylvania. I nominate the Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Newton, of Arkansas. I nominate Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware.

Mr. Sage, of New York. I nominate George Evans, of Maine.

Mr. Jackson, of Kentucky. I nominate Thomas Ewing, of Ohio.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia. I nominate the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts.

S. B. Johnson, of Pennsylvania. I nominate William H. Seward, of New York.

Theodore L. Faxton, of New York. I nominate John Young, of New York. I nominate William H. Seward, of New York.

Theodore L. Faxton, of New York. I nominate George Constant of this Convention shall be made known to the Whigs of Pennsylvania, i am free to say, sir that there will be one vious throughout their ranks—and that viole will be "A little more grape. Captain Bragg." (Thundering applause.)

Mr. Carpello (70 ho, obtained the floor, and addressed the Convention in aubstance as follows:

Mr. President: I address you and this Convention under viole the Convention in aubstance as follows:

Mr. President: I address you and this Convention under viole throughout the floor, and addressed the Convention in aubstance as follows:

Mr. President: I address you and this Convention under viole the Convention in aubstance as follows:

Mr. Patterson. I merely wish to say that Gov. Seward and his friends do not wish to embarrass the ticket that has been selected, and therefore I would respectfully withdraw his name.

John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, and Hamilton

John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, and Hamilton

Mr. President; two larges were to be arrificed—that we have done out duty to our opinions; and now, before God, I mean to do my determine the work. I pleage you, sir, that New York. I pleage you, sir, that there will be one of this Convention shall be made known to the Whige of Pe

sympathetic chard. I care not. I ask no shouts, but, regard-less of consequences, i will discharge faithfully the hieh and solemn duty which devolves upon me as the representative of fix thousand true and well-tried Whigs in the vailey of the Miami.

Mr. President, what is it you now ask of Ohio? It is, sir, that the Whig party of that great, glorious young State should, through its delegates on this, rise up and solemnly approve of the nomination of Zachary Taylor. Sir, I seorn a hypocrite. I detest from my innermost soul that man who, on an occasion like this, with the solemn duties resting upon him which I must discharge, practices fraud and deceit for any purpose. I cannot, I will not do it. (Cheers.) The gentlemen of the South, who have controlled this Convention from its commencement, shall learn that there are those in Ohio who dare be frank, and who will speak to them in language not to be misunderstood.

I am now asked to proclaim the approbation of the Whigs of the second Congressional district of Ohio to the nomination vou have just made. Personally I cannot approve of it, and to do so in my representative capacity would be a direct and palpable violation of the solemnly expressed views of my constituents. In Ohio, we are Whigs, not because Clay is a Whig, not because would be a direct and palpable violation of the solemnly expressed views of my constituents. In Ohio, we are Whigs, not because any other man is a Whig—but because we believe the prosperity and true glory of our country, and the perpetuity of our republican institutions, depend upon the triumph of the great principles and measures which that party, since my first knowledge of its existence, has espoused. To me, sir, the sacrifice of Clay, Scott, Corvini, Webster, and a thousand other equally gallant and patriotic Whig men, would be but as a feather in the scale, compared to the abundonment of Whig principles of the Ming party, would have been considered perfectly proper and entirely harmless. It will be recollected, too, that on behalf

A Member. I move that the gentleman be granthavecen the convention. General Taylor has proclaimed himself a Whig.
Mr. Campbell. True, sir; and so did John Tyler.
A voice. Don't name him.
Mr. Campbell. I know it is wrong to speak disrespectfully of the dead; and I fear, if you have control of the Whig party much longer, it will be wrong to name it, for the same reason.

ason. I cannot, I will not, go it blind. When the nominee define I cannot, I will not, go it blind. When the nominee defines his position, my constituents can decide for themselves; but, Mr. President, I can assure you they will never sacrifice the principles they hold so dear, and under whose benign influence Ohio is indebted for so much of her prosperity, and under the practical results of which the "wilderness has been made to bloom and blossom as the rose."

Sir, Ohio has been borne down in this Convention by the South, and a deaf ear turned upon her entreaties. I warned my brothers here, from all quarters, of the consequences which must follow. Yes, sir, you have crushed her to the dust; but I tell the South, who have perpetrated the deed, that, like truth crushed to earth, she'll rise again. Aye, sir, that great moral principle which has fastened itself so firmly in the hearts of our free Whigs of Ohio, so eloquently alluded to by my colleague, (Mr. Galloway,) will arouse to action, in all the majesty of her strength, the young giant of the West.

D. B. Turner, Postmaster at Hunts-eral, Jackson, Mississippi George R. Fall, Public Printer, Mis-

sissippi, salary unknown. Samuel H. Laughlin, Recorder Land Gideon J. Pillow, Brigadier and Major very in any territory now possessed, or which may hereafter be acquired, by the United States.

This resolution gave rise to a very animated debate. Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania, moved to lay it on the table, and his motion was carried.

Mr. Collier, of Ohio. I came here a Whig; I was sent here by Whig; I know the sentiments of the district I have the honor to represent, and know they will sustain the nominees of this Convention. Why, sir, a year ago, or it may be eighteen months, as soon as the news could travel from the Rio Grande to the Ohio of the battles of the Sth and 9th of May, we could have elected old Zack Taylor, President, and his "old Whitey," the Vice President, (Great cheers, laughter, and applause.) Mr. Fresident, if these gentlemen make so much noise, they will knock all the noise out of me! Ohio will do her duty in this contest. I shall go home, take off my coat, roll up my shirt sleeves, and go to work for old Zack Taylor. (Great cheers.)

Mr. Peck, of Ohio, came here with the full determination to abide by the decision of the Convention. We are not here as antagonists, but as friends, to exchange our opinions, and rillmore as the standard bearers in the coming contest, and I, as one of the representatives from Ohio, pledge myeelf—and I think I will be pretty rafe in pledging the Whigs of my district—yes, sir, and the Whigs of Ohio, to support the nominees of this Convention.

Mr. Babcock, of Connecticut. I come from a small State, but one which exerts a great moral power through her schools, which is felt throughout the Union. . . . There was some apprehension that the nomination would not be received with feelings of co-operation by the Whigs of Connecticut, but it was sustained triumphantly; and I believe that Connecticut will sustain, in the same triumphant manner, your nominees. (Applause)

Mr. Ewing, of Indiana. The delegation from Indiana, bus, Ohio
Thomas H. Bartley, United States
District Attorney for Ohio, salary

nknown.

William D. Morgan, Secretary of Legation to Brazil
John S. Simonson, Captain of Dragoons

J. C. Sloo, Receiver at Shawneetown, Illinois -William Walters, Public Printer,

Springfield Illinois, salary unknown. A. H. Sevier, Commissioner to Mexico - 22,500.00 William F. Ritchie, Public Printer - 5,000.00 Thomas Ritchie, Editor of the Union and Public Printer - 289,478.82

Benjamin H. Brewster, Cherokee
Commissioner - 2,920.00

To be sure, Mr. Ritchie was not in the Con-

have even presumed, that the State which led on the first Revolution for liberty, will now desert

Presidency. Sir, Massachusetts will spurn

REWARDS.

In a recent speech in the House of Representa-tives, delivered by Mr. Cocke, he furnished the

following statistics:

"He had looked over the list of Delegates to the

last Baltimore Convention, and, to show to the House and to the country how the President had

rewarded his friends and their connections, he begged their attention to the document which he had prepared. It was as follows:

Delegates to the Baltimore Democratic Convention in May, 1844, who have been rewarded by Mr. Polk, and the amount of the public money which each has received or will receive during his Administration.

Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the

- \$24,000.00

Treasury
George Bancroft, Secretary of the
Navy, \$12,000; as Minister to Great

Britain, \$31,500 Cave Johnson, Postmaster General -Nathan Clifford, Attorney General,

\$22,500 -Ralph J. Ingersoll, Minister to Russia, \$31,500; Son of the Minister as Sec-

retary of Legation, \$4,000 -comulus M. Saunders, Minister

Spain - George W. Hopkins, Chargé to Por-

tugal - Andrew J. Donelson, Minister to

Prussia -John W. Davis, Commissioner to

China - Benjamin G. Shields, Chargé to Ven-

toms, Boston - Phineas Allen, reapppointed Postmaster at Pittsfield, Massachusetts

ter at Pittsfield, Massachusetts
C. G. Greene, Public Printer, Boston,
salary unknown.
R. Rantoul, jun, District Attorney
for Massachusetts

for Massachusetts -Isaac H. Wright, appointed Navy Agent, and rejected by the Senate. H. K. Smith, Postmaster at Buffalo,

New York
Benjamin F. Butler, United States
District Attorney for the Southern
District of New York
John L. Dawson, United States Dis-

trict Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, salary

unknown. Daniel S. Bizer, Inspector of Customs,

Baltimore - Gabriel Holmes, District Attorney for

North Carolina, salary unknown.

V. T. Colquitt, son Paymaster in the

that cause, for the miserable

To be sure, Mr. Ritchie was not in the Convention, but he claims his right to the spoils, upon the ground that his son was. The ascertained sums in this table amount to the convenient sum of \$742,410.56. Truly, the Administration has been faithful to its friends, and doubtless he will remunerate them again for like services."

MR. SENATOR HALE.—It is right to say of this MR. SENATOR HALE.—It is right to say of this gentleman, who appeared on several occasions at our recent religious anniversaries, that he left a very favorable impression upon the audiences he addressed. His speeches were racy and popular, and yet calm, dignified, and logical. He was decided, but kind—energetic, but good-natured. He spoke like a man of the world, and yet like a Christian.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Since the 20th, commercial affairs have been quiet, but at the same time rather steady. The produce markets have been well supplied with all articles, and home buyers operate with caution.

There is much steadiness in the grain trade, and for Indian corn and flour prices have an advancing tendency. The cotton trade still continues in a dull and gloomy condition—prices having

ues in a dull and gloomy condition—prices having further receded.

From all parts of the United Kingdom the reports are highly satisfactory, and, as a matter of course, tell upon the demand for the leading articles of grain and produce. At Mark Lane, on Monday, the best old English wheat brought fifty to sixty shillings per quarter, while American sold from 48, to 50s. Indian corn having been in increased demand, her realized unwards of 25s. per

creased demand, has realized upwards of 35s. per quarter in London, whilst the selling price in Liverpool varies from 33s. to 34s. for white, and 35s. to 37s. for yellow.

Indian corn brings 14s. 6d. to 15s. per bbl., and Indian corn brings 14s. od. to 15s. per bot., and at these rates a fair amount of business has been done for shipment to Ireland.

Flour is steady in value at yesterday's market held here. Best western canal sold at 28s., and the rates for Philadelphia and Baltimore are 27s. to 27s. 6d. Ohio 26s. to 27s. Canadian 27s. to

28s., and sour 24s. 6d. to 26s. per bbl.
We may further remark, that the shipments of Indian corn and meal to Ireland from this port have become very great. These have amounted since the 1st of March to 163,682 qrs. of corn, and 54,605 bbls. of meal.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

The flour market exhibits no special change. The announcement of the arrival of the Acadia, at New York, checked operations. Nothing done in Howard Street — good common brands held at \$5.62½; a sale of 100 barrels fine at \$5.25; the last sales of City Mills were at \$5.75. Rye flour held at \$3.75 a \$3.87½. Wheat is firmer—sales of prime red, to-day, at \$1.23; no white selling. Corn has slightly advanced—sales of white at 46 a 47 cents, and yellow at 49 a 50. Oats at 33 a 34 cents. Rye, 73 cents. No special change in provisions.

CONTENTS OF No. 213.—June 10, 1848.—Price, twelve and a half cents.

1. Jane Eyre; an Autobiography. — Chri

We have been favored with the following

correct report of Judge Allen's remarks in the

four years.

The rights of the free States, to which even our

The rights of the free States, to which even duropponents pay some respect, are trampled upon,
in the Whig National Convention, by every
Southern foot. Of the many distinguished statesmen from the free States not of Southern origin,
who have upheld the Whig cause in success and
in disaster, not one has been found worthy to re-

Convention. - Ed. Era.

Convention.—Ed. Etc.

Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, in opposition to the motion, that the nomination of General Taylor should go forth as the unanimous voice of the Convention, proceeded as follows:

Mr. President: The discipline of the South has again prevailed. The small minority of the citizens of the Union, who have controlled the General Government, except at brief intervals, from its foundation, now demands the possession of Executive power and patronage for another term of four years. 1. Jane 27.
2. Austria. — The Times.
2. Austria. — The Times.
3. European Correspondence of the Living Age.
4. Dr. Jackson's Exposure of Morton's Claims. Living Age.

5. Lady Jane Grey.—Sharpe's Magazine.

6. Ascent of Popocatapett.—Springfield Rej.

7. Poor Marguerite.—Sharpe's Magazine.

8. Egypt.—Chambers's Journal.

for the Moles, Austrian Colonies.

WASHIMOTON, December 27, 1845.

Of all the periodical journals devoted to literature and science which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the present age.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

ceive a single vote south of Mason and Dixon's line. It is therefore evident, that the terms of union between the Whigs of the North and the THE MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW COMMENCED on the 1st of December, 1847, to be continued on the 1st of March, June, and September. It will be devoted to the interest of no Party or Class, but its conductors will endeavor to present an open and fair field for the notice and discussion of matters pertaining to Philosophy, Literature, Politics, Religion, and Humanity.

The Review will be conducted by R. W. Emerson, Theodore Parker, and J. Elliot Cabot, assisted by several other gentlemen. union between the Whigs of the North and the South are the perpetual surrender, by the former, of the high offices and powers of the Government to their Southern confederates. To these terms I think, sir, the free States will no longer submit. And I declare to this Convention my belief, that the Whig party of this country is here and this day dissolved. We have struggled to preserve it so long as it could be done with honor. Yet, under the good Providence of God, it may result well for the country, and for the strengthening cause of humanity throughout the world, that the elements should separate.

The appliances, by the use of which it is supposed that a sufficient number of the voters of the free States will be retained, to preserve to the South its ascendency, will lose their wonted efficacy. You have put one ounce too much upon the strong back of Northern endurance. You have even presumed, that the State which led on

gentlemen.

Each number will contain about 125 pages, at the price of Sac number will contain about 125 pages, at the price of \$3 a year, in advance.

Contents for June, 1848.—Legal Basis of American Slavery, Swelenborg as a Theologian, Causes and Prevention of Idiocy, John Quincy Adams, Short Reviews and Notices.

Communications, subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to the Publishers,

CGOLIDGE & WILEY,

12 Water street, Boston.

June 15.—im

CHAIRS.

THE Proprietors of the Gay street Chair Wave Rooms
would inform their friends and the public generally, that
they have now on hand a very splendid assortment of Parlor
and other Chairs, comprising mahogany, maple, walnut, and
a variety of imitation wood colors. They would request persons disposed to purchase to give them a call, as their assortment is not surpassed, if agualled, by any establishment in
the city. They would also inform shipping merchanics, that
they have also on hand Shipping Chairs of all kinds; also,
Bronze, Spit Cane, Cane Seats, Tops, Chair Stuff, &c.; all
which they are willing to sell on most accommodating terms.

Baltimore, April 22.

A. & J. B. MATHIOT.

DR. H. STARR'S Office, Liberty street, second door north

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. CROTON HOTEL—On strict Temperance principles, No 142 and 144 Broadway, New York; by May 6.—rf J. LELAND MOORE

TEMPERANCE.

BEERS'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Third street, north
of Pennsylvania avenue, and near the Railroad Depot,
Washington City. Prices to suit the times. April 29.—tf

Washington City. Prices to suit the times. April 29.—if

THE TEETH.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Leach, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, North Clarles street, opposite St. Paul's church, Baltimore, attends to all Dental operations in the best manner, and at very reasonable prices. Having facilities not possessed by any other person in his profession, he is enabled to insert the best Forcelain Teeth at about one-half the usual prices, and in a style which, for appearance, adaptation, or durability, cannot be surpassed. Decayed Teeth stopped by filling, and every plug warranted permanent. The Letticon administered in Surgical operations, when desired. Extracting Teeth under its influence, 50 cents, or without this, 25 cents.

N. B.—Persons who have lost all their upper teeth may have a set of from six to eight made by Dr. L. so as to be worn on the bare gum, without clasps or springs, and warranted to answer the desired purpose.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING.

ROBERT JOHNSTON, Draper and Tailor, Fuyette st.

first door east of Howard street, Rallimore, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has on hand a select assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which he will make up to order in a superior manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Making and trimming done in the best style for those who prefer finding their own cloth. All work done at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction.

MAULDEN PERINE'S Earthenware Pottery, corner of Pine and Lexington streets, Bultimore. All wares delivered in any part of the city, free of cartage. April 29.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS. NO. 37 CHEAPSIDE.—J. D. Ambrenne & Thornvos, Tobacco and Cigar Warehouse. Tobacco in large and small packages; Cigars in packages of 50, 100, 125, and 250. April 29.—tf

BELLHANGING, ETC. BELLHANGING, ETC.

CHARLES PHILLIPS, Bellhanger, Locksmith, and Smith

Vin General, may be found at the old stand, No. 113

Front street, opposite the Stone Tavern, Baltimore. Bells
put up in the country at the shortest notice, and on the most
approved plan.

SILVER WARE MANUFACTORY. SILVER WARE, of every description and style, manufactured by A. E. WARNER, No. 5 North Gay street, Balt more.

April 29.

PAPER HANGING.

JOHN G. WILMOT, Paper Hanger and Upholsterer, No. 96 Baltimore street, near Holliday street, is prepared to do all kinds of Paper Hanging and Upholstering, at the short est notice. Superior Venitian Blinds made to order; also Husk, Moss, and Hair Mattresses. Country merchants sup plied on very reasonable terms.

April 29.

UPHOLSTERY. CREAT BED AND MATTRESS DEPOT, 35 South Cal-

GREAT BED AND MATTRESS DEPOT, 35 South Calvert street.—On hand, and made to order, every known size and shape of Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows, in any quantity, and of such quality as has won for the subscriber the justly merited name of keeping the best, sweetest, and cheapest feather beds in all Baltimore. Also on hand, and made to order, all sizes of Hair, Moss, Husk, Wool, Cotton, and Straw Mattresses and Paltisses. In store, a large ascortment of newest patterns Paper Hangings, suitable for pariors, halls, dining rooms, chambers, &c. Paper Hanging done at a moment's notice. Upholstering done in all its branches.

N.B. Prices low, terms cash, and one price asked.

April 29.—tf

TO THE LADIES.—THOMAS H. STANFORD, southeast

To orner of Sarutogu and Green streets, Bultimore, keeps
constantly on hand, and makes to order, the most fashionable
Ladies, Misses, and Children's Shoes, of every description
and material, and of the best quality, at the following low
charges reduced from his formulation. charges, reduced from his former prices. He sells nothing but his own make; consequently, he is prepared to warrant what he sells to be good.

Thick Soles.—Gaiters, \$2 to \$2 25; Half Gaiters, \$1.50 to \$1.75; F. Boots, \$1.25; Jefferson's and Ties, \$1.12 1.2.

Thin Soles.—Tip and Ties, 70 cents to \$1, White Satin, \$1.37; Black Satin, \$1.25; Clash, \$1.

Misses and Children's in proportion. Satin Shoes made for \$1, when the ladies furnish the satin.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

\$1, when the ledies furnish the satin.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THOMAS BUTLER, Boot and Shoe Maker, may still be found at his old stand, No. 225 Pratt street, Baltimore, prepared to manufacture the cheapest and beat work, for ladies or gentlemen.

ALMANAC FOR 1848.

THE LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1848, compiled by the Rev. Joshua Leavitt, and published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, contains, in addition to the usual calculations, astronomical tables, &c., a great variety of important facts and statistics, bearing directly upon the subject of slavery, not to be found in any other publication, and prepared with special reference to the present position of the question in this country. In the confident expectation of a large demand, the work has been handsomely stereotyped, and printed on good paper; and, to secure its extensive circulation, the wholesale price has been fixed at the following reduced rates: 250 copies, or upwards, at \$30 per thousand; 100 or 200 copies, at \$3.50 per hundred; 50 copies for \$2; 25 copies for \$1.

All orders must be accompanied by the cash, and designate the mode of conveyance by which they are to be forwarded. Post office stamps may be sent for fractions of a dollar.

The friends of universal emancipation are earnestly called upon to aid in giving this valuable Anti-Slavery document a circulation commensurate with its merits, and its peculiar adaptation to the present state of things in this country.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Office and Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, No. 61 John street, New York, by

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Anti-Slavery papers will please copy. ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS AND TRACTS.

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New Tracts, at eighty cents per hundred.

No. 1. Slavery and the Slave Trade at the Nation's Capital.

No. 2. Facts for the People of the Free States.

ital.

No. 2. Facts for the People of the Free States.

No. 3. Catechism of the Mexican War.

No. 4. Shall we give Bibles to 3,000,000 of American Slaves?

For sale, as above, by WILLIAM HARNED,

Inly 22.

61 John street LAW OFFICE, CINCINNATI. LAW OFFICE, CINCINNATI.

DIRNEY & SHIELDS, Attorneys at Law, corner of Main and Court streets, Cincinnati.

JAMES BIRNEY, Notary Public and Commissioner to take acknowledgments of deeds and depositions for the States of Maine, Vermont, Connectiont, Michigan, New Hampahire, Missouri, Iliinois, Tennessee, New York, and Arkansas.

Jan. 5.—4f

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

Jan. 6.—4f

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS.

CENTRAL AGENCY for the sale of Anti-Slavery Publications, No. 6i Joins street, New York.—The subscriber, as Agent of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, would inform the friends of the cause that he has made arrangements with the publishers of standard works on American Slavery, whereby he will be enabled to keep on hand, for sale at wholesale and retail, a full supply of the Anti-Slavery literature of this country. There can be no doubt, that if the Taurit, as it has been set forth by the advocates of emancipation, can be brought before the minds of our fellow-citisens, the most satisfactory results will be produced; and it is earnestly hoped that the facilities afforded by the establishment of this new Anti-Slavery Depository will be suitably appreciated and improved.

It is not deemed best to comprise in this advertisement a complete catalogue of the Books, Pamphlets, Traots, Engravings, &c., now on hand. It may, however, be well to say, that among a large assortment of Publications may be found the following:

Letters addressed to Professor Stowe and Dr. Bacon, by Rev. A. A. Phelps; Life, Travels, and Opinions of Benjamin Lundy; Shavery Examined in the Light of the Bible, by Dr. Brisbane; Memoir of the Martyr, Charles T. Torrey; Slavery Condemned by Christianity, by Dr. Thompson, of Slavery, by Rev. A. Barnes; Voices of Freedom, by Whittier, fourth and complete edition; Liberty Minstrel, by George W. Clarke, seventh edition; Groevener's Review of Fuller and Wayland's Discussion; Home, written in prison, by Charles T. Torrey Narratives of Lewis and Milton Clarke, Frederick Douglass, and William Brown; Memoirs of Archy Moore; Sumner's Lecture on White Slavery; ho Barbary; States; S. P. Chase's Argument in the Van Zandt Case; Spooner's Unconstitutionality of Slavery; Spooner Review-de, by Wendell Phillips, Eqs.; Goodell's Constitutional Argument; Alvan Stewart's Legal Argument; Condensed Bible Argument, by a Virginian; Facts for the

J. HALL, Designer and Engruver, No. 3 Entire street,
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THE NATIONAL ERA.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE. FROM THE RHINE.

The following letter is of much older date than others we have already published from the same correspondent; but it contains matter of as much interest now as when it was written.-Ed.

BOPPART, February 19, 1848. Dear Sir: As long as the Rhine is free from ice, steamboats run on it from Rotterdam to Basle in Switzerland, though the same boat very seldom performs the whole distance; and passengers, wishing to go the length of this most beautiful river, will perhaps travel in half a dozen different steamers before they arrive in Switzerland. The contrast between these boats and the floating palaces on the Huden is very great. land. The contrast between these boats and the floating palaces on the Hudson is very great. The German and Hollandish love for bright colors seems in this instance to have left its fatherland, and gone across the water with the settlers of New Amsterdam—for, while the American steamboats are certainly Dutch in their excess of ornament, those of the Rhine look very American in their plainness and strength. These you are not afraid to touch, they being built very strong and durable, wearing much longer than ours, carrying two, three, and four classes of persons at very low fares. One reason is, that the owners do not expect, as with us, interest of money expended in mere ornament.

The Rhine between Rotterdam and Cologne is flat and uninteresting in scenery, although con-

The Rhine between Rotterdam and Cologne is flat and uninteresting in scenery, although con-nected with much legendary lore; for, in tradi-tion and romance, this is probably the richest river in the world. Running across Holland, and for its whole distance in Germany, until you reach Cologne, or Bonn, it is as dull and monoto-nous as the Delaware below Philadelphia. For nous as the Delaware below Philadelphia. For a distance of about 150 miles, nothing striking is met with; and the passengers, instead of collecting at the prow of the boat, as they do in passing through the middle Rhine, which runs between Coblentz and Mayence, and which is much the finest part of the river, were scattered about in groups, in different parts of the boat, talking, walking, and, above all, smoking—for in Germany everybody smokes—the boys as sedately as the men; but instead of cigars, the universal pendant meerschaum, or porcelain, was used, which has not so lively an effect, and gives the smokers much more the appearance of ruminating animals than the brisk cigar, coquettishly jutting from a corner of the mouth. Tobacco unfortunately is cheap here, and, together with the

wares in winter, and then wander away in sum-mer for several hundred miles, into adjoining countries, to sell them. The Germans seem to be the most nomadic of all European nations. If you take a walk on any high road in this country, in the course of fiteen minutes you will meet as many wandering handwarks burschen, or journeymen mechanics, trudging patiently from town to town, seeking work in each, sometimes successfully; and when unsuccessful, obtaining the ben-efit of a small collection, which they levy, by custom almost immemorial, on their employers and others; for, in affectionate Germany, very few refuse to contribute something. A kreutzerthree of which make two of our cents-is the amount usually given; and by a great deal of hard work, and incessant but modest begging, these poor fellows contrive to see the world. William Howitt has translated an account of the travels of one of them, who, being a tailor, stitched his way from Cologne to Constantinople, and was last seen in the midst of a snow storm, making his way towards Siberia.

One day, when resting, after the fatigues of travelling, a little distance from Berigen on the Rhine, I was startled by a great firing of guns on both sides of the river, on my road to which I met, in the chausser, or public road, crowds of Saxon maids, with blond hair and blue eyes, who were wandering from town to town, each with her little pack or bundle neatly tied in a handkerchief, and carried with much ease; for these peasant girls make the most repulsive labors poetical by their instinctive grace; and it is not an uncommon sight to see one with the form of a Hebe carrying rich earth up the steep Rhenish hills, for the nourishment of the vine—as here, all ages of both sexes are impressed into the service of Bac-

When I arrived at the river, the firing was ex-When I arrived at the river, plained, by the appearance of numerous boats, such as were used four hundred years ago, and which were crossing the river, paddled by men which were crossing the river, paddled by men with large wooden shovels, who stood in the bows, to come forward and seek them. The lover frequently escorts his betrothed on her wanderings until she has obtained a new home; and his future visits are not rendered less agreeable, at times, by a change of scene. General hilarity prevailed; more wine was drunk than usual; and here on the Rhine, where people live so much in the past, the event seemed to cause a very general excitement. The contracts of these servant girls generally date from the 3d of February in each year, so on that day all the dissatisfied

girls generally date from the 3d of February in each year, so on that day all the dissatisfied change their places, and the old feudal river looked almost as bustling as New York on the 1st of May, when nobody is at home.

With these girls the change occurs but once in a long time, and their wandering is comparatively of short duration; but with the handwarks burschen it is incessant, as the demands on your pocket may well testify. An American is a little surprised to see journeymen mechanics becoming pocket may well testify. An American is a little surprised to see journeymen mechanics becoming itinerant beggars; but in this country they are so miserably paid, that this state of things is of absolute necessity, and is not considered degrading. The tendencies of these manderschafts is also very good—the mechanic becomes a better workman, he sees something of the outside barbarians, and politically works for the undermining of the destructive division which has bound this noble country hand and foot, and given her up to four-and-thirty tyrants of all political complexions—from that of absolutism in Austria, to a kind of Venitian oligarchy in Frankfort, and the other so-called free States.

So much for the present for the famous German vanderschaft. I will hereafter tell you something of the way in which labor is mapaid in Germany. To return to my narrative. We took on board these mander leute—and as the Germans sing

thing of the way in which labor is impaid in Germany. To return to my narrative. We took on board these wander leute—and as the Germans sing on all occasions, from a birth to a burying, we had some beautiful music from the sweet voices of the young girls on board. Among the songs, a beautiful one in praise of America was sung. It expressed the sentiment of a German emigrant leaving his fatherland for the New World, where he finds freedom and bread, which at home were denied to expressed the sentiment of a German emigrant leaving his fatherland for the New World, where he finds freedom and bread, which at home were denied him. The song seemed to be a favorite, and well known by all present, as many voices joined in the chorus. After witnessing English distrust and coldness towards my loved home, it was exceedingly gratifying thus to hear its praises sung. You need never distrust the condemnation of American slavery by a German—it is allike of republicanism or democracy, but is rather the expression of grief on hearing of injustice committed by a dear friend. America is the land of adoption of the German poor, and, from the attachment for his country, an America is the land of adoption of the German poor, and, from the attachment for his country, an America is everywhere welcome. Here, in a country where every sentiment expresses itself in song, America is naturally remembered. The variety of songs here is immense; of religious or spiritual alone, they count eighty thousand—while of secular, such as those from operas and ballets, the number is uncountable, seeming only to be limited by the power of combination of musical notes and time. In their churches, all sing; if you go to a wedding, joy breaks out in song, and at funerals the services are appropriately concluded by a soft, melancholy hymn. This passion for music is ever a wedding, Joy oreaks out in song, and at tunerals the services are appropriately concluded by a soft, melancholy hymn. This passion for music is ever before a stranger; and a finer national character than that of these descendants of Hermann is perhaps not to be found in the world. They seem to possess all those finer traits of character so rarely united in one people—being more philosophical than the English, as musical as the Italians, and almost as practical as the Americans; and the prominent faults of each of these nations, they

ossess in a much less degree. From their mani-estation of extreme affectionateness, Germany festation of extreme affectionateness, Germany has been called the heart of Europe. As the land of learning and song, she has no peer; and, with the United States, has made more inventions than all the rest of the world together.

But they have one fault, which strikes one here quite prominently.

all the rest of the world together.

But they have one fault, which strikes one here quite prominently—a patience under oppression which amounts almost to simplicity. They are too long-suffering, and put up with wrongs and oppressions which would drive Frenchmen insane. For instance: since the triumph of progress in Switzerland, the King and Council of Prussia have either made a new law, or enforced an old one, to the effect that if any German mechanic shall go into that country, he shall be fined fifty thalers, (\$35,) and in default of payment, shall be imprisoned six weeks. This is for going into Switzerland to seek employment. Frederick William dreads naturally the contagion of new ideas; and from this fear the press is hampered with a censorship for the strangulation of thought, which is so sensitive as to show much disease and gangrene somewhere. For example: a play was recently submitted to the public censor in Berlin, with the title, "The Widow and Jesuit;" the censor struck out the last word, and substituted "the Hermit," fearing, probably, the association censor struck out the last word, and substituted "the Hermit," fearing, probably, the association in the minds of the people with the Jesuits and Switzerland. This state of things cannot last, however. Germany is in a fermenting state; and if her reforms come gradually, they will, it is to be hoped, be more thorough and durable. Let this also be remembered—starvation is here unknown; and the material condition of the poor is much better than in England, notwithstanding the much greater progress of the latter in politithe much greater progress of the latter in politi-cal development.

Adieu, yours, G. H. E.

VOICE FROM VIRGINIA. The writer of the following is a citizen of Essex county, Virginia. Having failed to obtain its publication in the papers of that State, he forwards it to us, with a request to insert it in the Era.-Ed. Era.

For the National Era.

To the Legislature of Virginia: Governor Smith tells us, in his late messe that you are convened to consider and adopt such measures as will advance the "happiness" of the Commonwealth. God grant that this may be so; pendant meerschaum, or porcelain, was used, which has not so lively an effect, and gives the smokers much more the appearance of ruminating animals than the brisk cigar, coquettishly jutting from a corner of the mouth. Tobacco unfortunately is cheap here, and, together with the beer, which is exceedingly used, makes the Germans phlogmatic; nothing seeming to awaken them but a political discussion, or a roaring student's song.

At Emrick we left Holland, and entered German, or, more properly speaking, Rhenish Prussia; and, being in a new kingdom, we had to sub-

At Emrick we left Holland, and entered German, or, more properly speaking, Rhenish Prussia; and, being in a new kingdom, we had to submit to a visit from moustachioed custom-house officers, who looked very fierce, feeling probably that they were regarded an intolerable nuisance. You must produce your passport; which is another infliction that travellers have to submit to in countries governed parentally. You are frequently asked how long you intend to stay; and if there is the least ground for suspicion, you must submit to great annoyance.

Before arriving at Emrick, we stopped at a little Hollandish village, to take on board a number of passengers, whose arrival created quite a sensation. There were about fifty of them, men, women, and children of all sizes, and in the picturesque costume of Middle Germany. In answer to our inquiries, we were told that they were kauf leute, or small merchants, who make their own wares in winter, and then wander away in sumsations and siender proof, whilst thousands of others, more fortunate, because more favored, es-cape public exposure and punishment. The crimes committed by the slaves are, a thousand times over, more numerous; for theft and slavery are so closely united as to induce one almost to believe that Providence had made that provision for persons thus rigorously deprived of rights freely bestowed by him who is no respecter of persons. The vices, it must be confessed, are inpersons. The vices, it must be confessed, are i separably united But Governor Smith has que ed St. Peter, St. Paul, and even Christ himself, in support of an institution that all good men de-plore. Did he make those quotations as an insult to your understandings, or as a mockery of the sacred cause of Christianity? If arbitrary coercion and unfeeling exile from home, and the en-dearing scenes of nativity, should with your Govthat "slavery," the introduction of which all phi-

lanthropists, and even many slave owners them-selves, deplore, should be, with your redoubtable Executive, a leading characteristic of Christiani-ty!!! All those endued with the spirit of that divine doctrine know that it inculcates the principle and the spirit of non-resistance to personal injuries. When he can quote to us from that high, that binding authority, that either St. Pehigh, that binding authority, that either St. Peter, St. Paul, or Christ, owned a slave, or advised in regard to human beings a policy so "inhuman" as that which he so pressingly demands at your hands, we will then pay some deference to the authority of the source from which such benevolent counsels emanate. His proposed method of proceeding betrays a consciousness of shame. Why proceed by counties, but to avoid a spectacle which, if general, would be too horribly agonizing to be borne? Such a proposition could not be successfully entertained with regard to the expulsion of the horses of the Commonwealth; and yet your the horses of the Commonwealth; and yet your very humane Governor conceives that he can ef-fect in regard to human beings what could not be done in relation to cattle!!! He expresses his surprise that his advice should be thought "inhuwhich were crossing the river, paddled by men with large wooden shovels, who stood in the bows, and laboriously worked the boat across, which was filled with maidens, accompanied by their lovers, who were attending them in their wanderings, for company and protection. I asked a bauer, who stood on shore, the meaning of the excitement, and was told that this wasthe day for the dienst magd, or servant girls, to leave their old places and seek new ones; and as this occurs but once a year, some stir and confusion naturally occur. The continual firing of guns seemed to be in the nature or announcement of an advertisement for all those who wanted domestics, to come forward and seek them. The lover frequently escorts his betrothed on her wanderings

Great God! Then shall the whites who are ignorant of and deprived of those blessings be also removed? Shall unwarrantable and unconstitutional legislation be brought to bear against them also? But to vote. Mighty Lord! would they not forever abhor a word that had brought upon them so much unhappiness, and the misapplication of which had elevated to power one capable of concocting and inflicting so much misery, banishment, and, in many instances, death, upon unfortunate thousands? and would not such killing be murder—foul murder? The law kills when the law is just, but when notoriously wicked and unjust, the law maker. But reading, writing, and voting—the gift of others, and not of ourselves—is to be the great absolution! Many of our colored folks can now read and write, and, could they enjoy the privilege of voting, would they so prostitute the right as to raise to power one capable of destroying one of our most important natural titute the right as to raise to power one capable of destroying one of our most important natural rights, and of rending asunder the ties of home, attainments of kindred, of friends, and paternity? A natural right is paramount to both Constitution and law; and the same process, independent of the conviction of crime, that will cancel the right in one, will annul it equally in all. Natural rights are inherent, recognised by law, and cannot, therefore, constitutionally or justly be destroyed by law, not given by law, and I would almost risk the proposition, "mhuman" as it is, if Judge Story, whom he also quotes, or any personage professing his principles, did not support the sentiment I have advanced, and with a force and perspicuity that would carry conviction to the heads and hearts of all unprejudiced and rightly minded persons. To quote Judge Story in regard to aliens and persons suspected of being dangerous to liberty, in support of so heinous a proposition, is doing great injustice to so eminent and

tion, is doing great injustice to so eminent and so worthy a personage, and is about as reasonable as quoting St. Peter and St. Paul, and as sacrile-gious as quoting the humble, the meek, and the lowly Jesus, in favor of the existence of arbitrary lowly Jesus, in favor of the existence of arbitrary oppression. These were godly persons, who disclaimed all interference with civil and political affairs of State, and inculcated the new doctrine of loving enemies, and of non-resistance to personal injuries. He further informs you that he has some "informal" information that the people of Trinidad would receive them, and pay half the expenses of their removal. Now here wence the interpretations of their removal. Trinidad would receive them, and pay half the expenses of their removal! Now, have we not brains enough to know, that if the population of Trinidad are virtuously or benevolently inclined, that they would not countenance, much less aid in so nefarious a purpose? They may be inclined to receive voluntary emigrants, or unfortunate persons fleeing from oppression, but being willing to aid your Governor in his unhallowed purposes in the infliction of oppression, will forever be "informal," and, besides, a foul libel on their characters. But he says the persons be wishes you to they would not countenance, much less aid in so injustice it injustice

be obedient—do not more effectually injure them here? But I forbear, hoping that you have convened to promote the public peace, "happiness," and tranquillity; and however much disposed you may be to prune the community, as you would fruit trees, that you will ever be mindful of the sacred cause of JUSTICE, and of the tender sensibilities of RUNANITY—always recollecting that evil worketh its own overthrow, and that those that are ignorant and those that are weak can be evil worketh its own overthrow, and that those that are ignorant and those that are weak can be wise in the wisdom of God, and strong in his strength. Civil liberty is a constitutional pearl above all price; inherent liberty, the gift of God and the recognizance of man. These are sacred and inestimable rights—rights which, when arbitrarily and wickedly dealt by, will invariably produce excitement, discord, and mischief. Recollect that there are many influential white persons amongst us, that have a deep and personal interest in this startling and truly momentous question, who would be glad, even thankful, from prudential motives, to be silent. Heed not, therefore, the unwise counsels of a Governor that reliterates and so strenuously urges, to say the least, improvident legislation. So diligently engaged am I during the day, that I have but little time to be thus employed; and what I have hastily writamongst us, that have a deep and personal interest in this startling and truly momentous question, who would be glad, even thankful, from prudential motives, to be silent. Heed not, therefore, the unwise counsels of a Governor that reiterates and so strenuously urges, to say the least, improvident legislation. So diligently engaged am I during the day, that I have but little time to be thus employed; and what I have hastily written is at a late hour of the night, in obedience to my own feelings and at the urgent request of other contents of the content ten is at a late hour of the night, in obedience to my own feelings and at the urgent request of others, whose peace is deeply involved in this truly exciting question. I am not so vain as to imagine that I can enlighten your honorable body, so I principally use the language of precaution, hoping that a pause, attended with reflection, might arrest the disgrace and the unhappiness attending counsels so flagitious, so wantonly and so indiscreetly indulged.

In conclusion, I will respectfully invite all editors of newspapers, friendly to truth and the cause of humanity, to publish the foregoing remarks, that the good people of Trinidad and all others at a distance, by knowing the enormity of the crime gravely recommended and insisted upon

others at a distance, by knowing the enormity of the crime gravely recommended and insisted upon by the humane and Christian Governor of the renowned Commonwealth of Virginia, may guard against imposition, and neither indirectly nor "informally" aid in a scheme so revolting to the dictates of wisdom, justice, and philanthropy, I will not add of Christianity, because, saith your Governor, St. Peter, St. Paul, and Christ, would be against me!! Such sacrilegious levity, howbe against me!! Such sacrilegious levity, how-ever, is worthy of such only as Extra Billy, who, in an evil day, was made Governor of Virginia.

For the National Era. LINES

Written on reading a Correspondence connected with the "dropping" of a small book from the Catalogue of the American Sunday School Union.

Go—hide the ill-timed pages, With sacrilegious hands; Yet, through eternal ages, The truth recorded stands.

"Go—preach a free salvation— Preach gospel liberty! And high or low their station, 'Twill set the bondman free.' Ye bide from Southern vision

One tiny ray of light— Think ye your dark decision Will make the noonday night? Oh! could ye, from your station, In these degenerate times, "Blot" from our guilty nation Her "Catalogue" of crimes—

Or could ye plead with Heaven, To "drop the book" kept there, Where God's own hand has graven "Pages" to wake despair—

Or would ye lift Christ's banner, And speak with fearless mouth When slavery's "great Diana" Is lauded at the South— Then truth's pure priceless treasure,
Through you might reach the heart;
Nor, for the oppressor's pleasure,
Would ye "keep back a part."

Aronse, then, from your slumber!
"Quit you like men—be strong"
And blessings without number
Shall blend with victory's song.

CLEODORA

Lancaster, Mass., June 3, 1848.

From the National Intelligencer. SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MAY 29, 1848. Mr. Tuck asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce the following resolution, which

House to whom have been referred petitions or memorials for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia be directed to take the same into consideration, and report thereon at the earliest practicable period." tion being ma

Objection being made—
Mr. Tuck moved a suspension of the rules to mable him to introduce said resolution.
Upon this question the yeas and nays were demanded and ordered, and, being taken, resulted— Yeas 54, nays 89. eas 54, nays 89. So, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the esolution was not received

resolution was not received

The yeas and nays were as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Ashmun, Bingham, Brady, Canby, Collamer, Collins, Cranston, Crowell, Dickey, Duer, Edwards, Embree, Nathan Evans, Fisher, Gott, Gregory, Grinnell, Hale, James G. Hampton, Moses Hampton, Henry, Elias B. Holmes, John W. Houston, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt, Jenkins, Kellogg, Daniel P. King, Wm. T. Lawrence, Sidney Lawrence, McIlvaine, Horace Mann, Marsh, Marvin, Mullen, Nelson, Palfrey, Putnam. John A. Rockwell. Root, Rumsey, Slin-

Mann, Marsh, Marvin, Mullen, Nelson, Palfrey, Putnam, John A. Rockwell, Root, Rumsey, Slingerland, Smart, Caleb B. Smith, Truman Smith, Strohm, Thruston, Tuck, Van Dyke, Vinton, Warren, Wentworth, Wiley—54.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Atkinson, Barringer, Barrow, Beale, Bedinger, Birdsall, Boyd, Boyden, Brodhead, W. G. Brown, A. G. Brown, Buckner, Burt, Cabell, Cathcart, Chase, F. Clark, Beverly L. Clark, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Cooke, Daniel, Donnell, G. Duncan, Alexander Evans, Faren L. Clark, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Cocke, Daniel, Donnell, G. Duncan, Alexander Evans, Faran, Featherston, Ficklin, Flournoy, French, Fries, Fulton, Gayle, Green, Willard P. Hall, Haralson, Henley, Hill, Hubbard, George S. Houston, Inge, Charles J. Ingersoll, Iverson, Andrew Johnson, G. W. Jones, John W. Jones, Kaufman, Kennon, Thomas Butler King, Lahm, La Sere, Levin, Ligon, Lincoln, McClernand, McKay, McLane, Job Mann, Meade, Miller, Morris, Nicoll, Outlaw, Peaslee, Pendleton, Pettit, Peyton, Phelps, Preston, Richardson, Rockhill, Sawyer, Shepperd, Simpson, Sims, Stanton, Charles E. Stuart, Tay-Preston, Richardson, Rockhill, Sawyer, Shepperd, Simpson, Sims, Stanton, Charles E. Stuart, Tay-lor, Thibodaux, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Robert A. Thompson, William Thompson, Toombs, Tur-ner, Venable, Wick, Williams, Woodward—89.

From the Pittsburg Journal. METHODIST CHURCH PROPERTY.

Important Action on the Property Question by the General Conference of the M. E. Church.

The General Conference, in the afternoon session of Monday, came to a vote on the property question—on the following substitute offered by D. Curry and M. Simpson.

Whereas it is now ascertained that the recommendation of the General Conference, at its session in 1844, to change the 6th restrictive article so as to allow of a division of the property of the Book concern, with a distinct ecclesiastical connection which might be formed by the thirteen annual conferences in the slaveholding States, has not been concurred in by a vote of three-fourths of all the members of the several annual conferences present, and voting on said recommendapresent, and voting on said recomm

And whereas the thirteen protesting annual conferences in the slaveholding States have formed themselves into a separate and distinct coclesiastical connection, under the title or name of "the Methodist Episcopal Church South;" and their General Conference in May, 1846, did authorize

vided, that if said agents, on the advice of emi-nent legal counsel, shall be satisfied that when clothed with all the authority which the General Conference can confer, their corporate powers will not warrant them to submit said claims to arbitration, this resolution shall not be binding on them

on them.
2. Resolved, That should the agents find, upon 2. Resolved, That should the agents find, upon taking such legal counsel, that they have not the power to submit the case to a voluntary arbitration, and should a suit at law be commenced by the commissioners of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, said agents are hereby authorized then and in that case to tender to said commissioners an adjustment of their preferred claims by a legal arbitration, under the authority of the court.

3. Resolved, That should the agents find that

4. Resolved, That, in the concurrence of the above specified contingencies, the bishops are requested to lay the foregoing resolutions before the several annual conferences, for their concur-DANIEL CURRY. M. SIMPSON.

The question was taken upon each resolution eparately, and was as follows:

First resolution ond resolution - -Third resolution - 100
The fourth resolution and the preamble

THE LIBERTY DEMOCRATS IN NEW YORK.

The New York Tribune contains a long report of the proceedings of the Liberty Democrats in the city of New York, on the afternoon of the 6th instant. A vast multitude was present. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Cambreleng, John Van Buren, B. F. Butler, and General Nye, all in a strain of indignant denunciation of the Baltimore Convention and its nomination, and in favor of the great Convention, to meet on the 22d. An address to the Democratic Republican Electors of the city and county of New York, reported by D. D. Field, was adopted. The address, after pointing to various irregularities in the proceedings of the Convention at Baltimore meets the great issue as follows:

"Finally, the nomination was not fairly made; it was not made by the whole Democratic party, and for the whele, but by a faction for the benefit of the faction; it was made, not on national but on sectional grounds. This brings us to the great principle which lies at the bottom of this contest. Attempt to disguise it as they may, the real truth cannot be concealed, that the struggle now begun, and about to be decided, is between Freedom and Slavery: between those who seek the spread of Slavery; between those who seek the spread of slavery, on the one hand—and on the other, Democrats, who, though willing to abide by the com-promises of the Constitution, and leave slavery promises of the Constitution, and leave share where they find it, are yet not willing to spread

To deny that the question of slavery was the only one that really entered into the nomination, would be to deny what is notorious to all the would be to deny what is notorious to all the world. We know that the nominee obtained his nomination only as the price of the most abject subserviency to the Slave Power; that our delegates were rejected because they were freemen, maintaining the rights and speaking the language of freemen; that the representatives of the Slave Power, by means of the public patronage, which they have been pennitted to use for years, by violence and by fraud, dragooned and misled delegates from the free States, so as to form, with the gates from the free States, so as to form, with the delegates from the South, the majority which the candidate finally obtained. Knowing this, we should be false to surselves, false to our country, forgetful of the past and indifferent to the future, if we did not declare that we reject and contemn this perspective. Consider what it is that the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MAY 29, 1848.

Mr. Tuck asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce the following resolution, which was read for information:

"Whereas citizens of the United States, in great numbers have often memorialized Congress." great numbers, have often memorialized Congress on the subject of abolishing slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and petitions for this object, signed by eitizens of the District and others, have been presented to this House at its present session;

"And whereas all the memorials and petitions on this subject ever presented have either been on this subject ever presented have either been been that the memorials are printed, being read or printed, being at the mercy of every single State, a Terribusian subject ever segment to California institutions. Nor is this all; the institutions of the Territories, being at the mercy of every single State, a Terribusian subject of abolishing slavery and the slave tions of each of the States, no matter how peculiar. If a Georgian may carry his slaves with him into California, and hold them there, though slavery be there abolished, he may carry with him into California institutions. Nor ever repugnant to California institutions of the Territories, have been presented to this House at its present session; "And whereas all the memorials and petitions on this subject ever presented have either been laid on the table without being read or printed, or have been referred to committees, who have never taken any action thereon, nor reported whether said petitious ought or ought not to be granted;

"And whereas it is the right of the citizens of "And whereas it is the right of the citizens of minority to twenty-five, as do some native more more presented have either been is this all; the institutions of the Territories, being at the mercy of every single State, a Territory can have no fixed institutions. In Oregon, at this moment, a man is restricted to one wife, and a child becomes of age at twenty-one. But according to this new doctrine, if Texas were the next year to allow polygamy, and to extend the "And whereas it is the right of the citizens of these United States, not only to present their petitions to Congress, but to have the justice and propriety of their requests carefully considered and acted upon: Therefore, "Resolved, That the several committees of this House to whom have been referred petitions or memorials for the abolition of slavery and the claws trade in the District of Columbia be directthe Territory, and another law for an emigrant from a different State as a settler already there. If one slaveholder may carry his slaves there, every other man already there may instantaneously take slaves himself.

ously take slaves himself.

"They greatly err, who, because the Constitution recognised slavery in the old thirteen States, infer that we are therefore to extend it to all new countries which may fall within the sphere of our influence. There is nothing in that instrument to warrant such an inference—there is everything in the history of the times in which it was made to indicate the contrary. The Convention which framed the Constitution and the Continental Conframed the Constitution and the Continental Congress were sitting at the same time, in Philadelphia, in the same building. On the very day when the provision of the Constitution was adopted by one body, giving a representation of three-fifths upon slaves, the ordinance of 1787 was adopted by the other. Who can doubt that the two bodies acted in concert, and that the patriots of that day, whether from the North or the South, while they admitted the representation of slaves where slavery then existed, intended that such representation should never be extended, and therefore prohibited slavery in the only Territories we then had, and the only ones then supposed likely to come into the Union.

likely to come into the Union.
"But the times have fearfully changed since "But the times have fearfully changed since then. The patriots of the Revolution did not think slavery a good, or wish for its extension. On the contrary, they hoped for, and thought they foresaw, its early extinction. But now, strange to tell, there are panegyrists of slavery swarming through the South, and, stranger still, they have panderers at the North. The slaveholders and their instruments demand the establishment of slavery in all the territories we acquire from Mexico. They are even now demanding its establishment in Oregon, and the walls of the Senate Chamber are echoing with this insolent demand. Neither California nor Oregon tolerates slavery by their laws. But these men claim that it may be carried and planted there, for no other reason than that the Territory belongs to the Union. The authority they invoke is the flag of the country. They degrade that flag from a herald of freedom to a herald of slavery. They make it the signal, not of emancipation, but of hondare. What say you to this, fellow-citizens make it the signal, not of emancipation, but of bondage. What say you to this, fellow-citizens of New York? The alternative is before you. On one side you see the most stupendons aristocracy of landholders which the world contains,

On one side you see the most stupendons aristocracy of landholders which the world contains, grasping at the new Territories of the Union, and ready to divide its free soil into vast plantations, cultivated by slaves, to the exclusion of free labor; on the other side, true Democracy, careful for the rights of all, esteeming slavery a local institution, over which the Federal arm does not extend, and insisting that where there is freedom now, slavery shall not intrude—that our vast Pacific domain shall be consecrated to free labor and the home of a free people; that its valleys and its river sides shall not be covered with negre cabins, scattered over slave plantations, but shall smile with villages raised by free emigrants, from our own and other lands.

"In this time of political regeneration over all the world, when old oppression is falling to the ground, and man is everywhere struggling to emancipate his fellow-man, shall our dear land, the oldest of living republics, the model of all the rest, shall she stand as the champion and the missionary of slavery? Let your voices, fellow-citizens, now, and your votes in November, give your answer—an answer that the panegyrists and promoters of slavery at the South will remember; that the panderers to slavery away will show that while we abide by the compromises of the Constitution, we will go no farther; that we will make no compromise with conscience, or renounce our obligations to our race and to our God."

river; after which, nothing more was seen heard of him until his body was found." Patrick Henry has been immortalized for giving utterance to that glorious sentiment, " Liberty on Death!" But here is a poor, despised, sorrowstricken man, who acts out the sentiment which the orator merely proclaimed; and yet, how few will bestow a second thought upon the tragedy!

From the New Orleans Delta. ANNEXATION-JAMAICA-CUBA.

The revolutions in Europe have communicated new vigor to the cause of annexation in this quarter of the globe. The Continental Powers of the Old World, compelled to keep all their attention fixed, and all their resources concentrated, in resisting the alarming encroachments of the popular will at home, are necessarily compelled to leave their distant colonies to take care of themselves. The latter, suffering under the neglect, and the still more hurtful experiments and oppressive legislation of the mother country, and fearing worse changes, are casting about for relief, for an asylum, for safety. Those rich European colonies, the islands in our neighborhood, naturally look to this great Republic as their most available ally, friend, and protector, in case they are cut loose from the old nations, to fill whose coffers to repletion they have been so long oppressed The revolutions in Europe have commun

available ally, friend, and protector, in case they are cut loose from the old nations, to fill whose coffers to repletion they have been so long oppressed and trodden upon.

Jamaica, the great English West India possession, where so many Englishmen have accumulated fortunes to spend at home, has been utterly rained and prostrated by the Emancipation Act. The white population is rapidly disappearing from this beautiful and productive island, and the blacks are sinking deeper and deeper in sloth and worthlessness, every year of their emancipation. Farms are being sold, broken up, and abandoned, and, where broad and teeming fields of rich cane once delighted the vision, there are now only rank weeds and wild vines. To complete the misfortune of the planters of Jamaica, the reduction of the sugar duties have compelled them to compete with slave grown sugar. Despairing of all relief from England, the whites of Jamaica have awoke to the immense advantages which would accrue to them from annexation to this Union, and they are seriously agitating the subject. We alluded a few days ago to the opinions openly avowed in that island by the "Despatch" newspaper; and, in further proof of the existence of this feeling, we refer to a communication in our paper of to-day, signed "Alpha," written by a gentleman just from Jamaica, who has resided there twelve years.

Next in the class of petitioners for annexation, comes that brightest iewel in the crown of Spain.

there twelve years.

Next in the class of petitioners for annexation, comes that brightest jewel in the crown of Spain, the sentinel of the Gulf of Mexico, the island of Cubs. Wedded, as the people of this rich isle have been, to the old Government, whose mild and paternal dominion, in the early history of the colony, contributed so largely to that prosperity which has since ripened to such a degree of luxuriance, that even the exorbitant exactions of the now tottering throne of old Spain cannot check its growth, the chief weight of sustaining the expensive and corrupt dynasty which succeeded to the throne of Ferdinand and Isabella, ceeded to the throne of Ferdinand and Isabella, has fallen upon Cuba, whose enormous contributions to the treasury of the mother country have preserved its Government, on more than one occasion, from utter bankruptcy and downfall. But, strong as are the old affections and ties of Cuba for the mother country, her people are not blind to the present uncertain aspect of officies. blind to the present uncertain aspect of affairs.
When the old household is about to be broken up—when its foundation shakes, and its turrets topple—when the earth around is cracked into gaping chasms, and many a proud edifice is seen to sink into the fathomless abyss—it is time for to sink into the fathomless abyss—it is time for each member of the family to take care of himself, to look out for a shelter and refuge. The Cubaneros are not, more than the rest of humanty, devoid of selfishness—of the instinct of selfty, devoid of seinshness—of the instanct of self-preservation. They see clearly that Spain must go by the board, like the rest of the Monarchies, and then they apprehend a fate much more to be dreaded, or rather far less desirable, than that of annexation to their nearest neighbor, and largest customer, the United States.

Hon. John P. Hale.- If any one man, in this our political confederacy, is deserving of the gratitude of the twenty millions of citizens composing it, that man is John P. Hale, a member of the it, that man is John P. Hale, a member of the United States Senate from New Hampshire. He has gained for himself an honorable distinction, Price, twelve and a half cents a number, or six dollars a year during the last few weeks, that will be more last- in advance. Remistances for any period will be thankfu ing than the Union itself. The proceedings in Congress that have followed and grown out of the escape of some eighty slaves from the city of Washington, the capital of "the land of the free," will be indelibly written upon the pages of our country's history, and Mr. Hale's name will stand there the admiration, not only of the American citizen, but of all the civilized world.

He has stood alone in that political body, the United States Senate: not even a Northern Sen.

United States Senate; not even a Northern Senator, many of whom have made great pretension in the cause of Freedom, came to his rescue in the time of trial. We repeat, no man stands more prominently meritorious before the American People than John P. Hale.—Keene Philanthropist.

OBITHARY.

Departed this life, at the residence of her pa-Departed this life, at the residence of her parents, on the 9th of 5th month, REBECCA A. CATTELL, wife of J. D. Cattell, of Salem, Columbians county, Ohio, and daughter of D. and R. T. Updegraff, of Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, in the 24th year of her age.

It is fit that one so lovely and gifted should not depart from earth without more than a passing notice. Possessed of great benevolence of heart, united to a vicorous and cultivated mind, she was

united to a vigorous and cultivated mind, she was an active, unwearied, and efficient advocate for the oppressed, both within the wide circle of her friends and through the medium of the press. To her pen the columns of the Era and other Anti-Slavery publications were indebted for some beautiful and touching productions, both in prose and poetry. In all the relations of social and domestic life, she was a shining example of gentleness, fidelity, and affection. The poor, the ignorant, the lowly of earth, in her possessed a warm, generous, and sympathizing friend, who ever sought means to relieve their distress, to cheer, enlighten, and elevate them. From the early age of twelve years, at much sacrifice, she refused to partake of the luxuries of oppression, and, among her last the luxuries of oppression, and, among her last requests, desired that no article contaminated with the touch of slavery might be used for her inter-

Placing an unshaken trust for salvation in the Placing an unsnaken trust for salvation in the merits of Jesus, she was not left to struggle alone with the "King of Terrors," but was enabled to say, in the midst of the conflict, "Now I prove the truth of those blessed words, 'God is love.' My rail bark totters on the wave; but, oh! the glo-rious haven beyond!" adding, "Death has no sting, and the grave not one terror." The last words she was heard to utter were, "Blessed Savour, open the gates of pearl-the gates of pearl."

DETER H. WATSON, Attorney and Solicitor of Patenta,
Washington, D. C., prepares Specifications and Draw,
Ings, and solicits Letters Patent for New Inventions, in this
country and in Europe, and transacts with promptness all
basiness belonging to his profession; for which, his charges
are moderate.

Persons at a distance, by sending their medels, or a pen or penell sketch, with a short description of their invention, by letter, may be informed whether it be patentable, and how the patent can be obtained without the expense and inconvenience of a journey to Washington.

Those who desire to send models, can do so with entire safety, by boxing them up and forwarding them by any of the Expresses which run between this city and almost eyery part of the country.

Being a Practical Mechanic, he can readily understand the parts and judge of the utility of an invention, from a rough drawing and description.

All models and confidential communications are kept with the most sorupulous care and secrecy.

All models and confidential communications are kept with the most scrupulous care and secrecy.

Those who may visit this city, to make personal examina tions of the Models of patented inventions, Records, &c., pre-paratory to applying for letters patent for their own inven-tions, would find it to their advantage to call upon him im-mediately upon their arrival, as he can furnish them with such information as will greatly facilitate the transaction of their business, and materially aid them in securing their rights.

their business, and materially aid them in securing their rights.

Persons are frequently subjected to long and tedious delay and accumulated expenses, in obtaining patents, in consequence of having their papers and drawings imperfectly or improperly prepared; and when obtained, after so much trouble and coet, the patent often fails to protoct the invention, from the same causes which produced the delay. All these difficulties may be avoided by the suployment of a competent and faithful Agent residing at the seat of Government, where he has daily seems to the models and specifications of patented inventions, and other sources of information that do not exist elsewhere, which usually enables him to draw up specifications that will amply secure the just claims of the inventor, and at the same time avoid an interference with old inventions. By this means the rejection of an application is generally prevented, and a strong and valid patent insured.

For evidence of his competency and integrity, he would respectfully refer to all persons for whom he has transacted business.

Office on F street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. Office on F street, between Seventh and Eighth str opposite the United States Patent Office, Washington, N. B. Letters must be post paid. April

FARM FOR SALE,

FOR SALE, a Farm, half a mile from, and commanding an excellent view of, the flourishing town of Salem, Columbian county, Ohio, containing eighty acres, well improved. It has a large brick house, two frame barns, an orchard of grafted fruit trees, an inexhaustible supply of the best of soft water in wells and springs, a well of soft water in the kitchen. House and yard well shaded with trees. A healthy and beautiful country seat.

JONAS D. CATTELL,
Feb. 3.—tf

and beautiful country seat. JUNAS D. CATTELL, Salem, Ohlo.

MOUNT PLEASANT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AMHERST, MASS,
REV. J. A. NASH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE summer session of this school will commence on Wednesday, May 2d, and continue to October 1st, 1648, for months. Pupils are received from eight to sixteen years of age. The number is limited to twenty-five.

Terms.—For tuition, board, washing, mending, feel, and lights, \$80 per half year, in advance. Oatalogues and circulars, containing together with a list of the pupils and their recidences, a statement of the character, plan, and object of the school, may be obtained by addressing the Principal at Amberts.

FREE PRODUCE STORE.

PREE PRODUCE STORE.

New GOODS.—GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Just received—
Fine 4-4 Prints, various styles.
New styles of Prints of medium quality, usual width. Fine and wide Faper Muslins; also, colored Cambries. Curtain Calico, superior fine Chints Umbrelias, Oil Cloths. Satinets, good and cheap; also on hand, mostly at reduces prices, Ginghams, various qualities and styles.
Fine and heavy Shirting, Neeting, and Pillow Muslins Striped Cambries, fine 6-4 Plaid Muslin.
Mus in de Lain, plain and neady figured, all wool.
Lineas, warranted free from cotton.
Flannels, 4-4, good, and price low; Canton Flannels, white and colored.

Table Diaper and Cloths, of different styles.

Table Diaper and Cloths, of different styles.

Aprou and Furniture Cheek, Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Cotton twilled Pantaloon Stuffs; also, Linen Drilling, &c.
Long and Haif Hose, fine and heavy.

Knitting Cotton, various numbers, bleached, brown, and lored. Wadding, white and colored Cotton Laps.

Refined Loaf, Crushed, and Pulverized Sugar. Refined Loaf, Crashed, and rurerrised outset.

Brown Sugar, good quality, of vations grades.

The whole stock exclusively Fare Labor Goods, to which he subscriber would invite the attention of Country Methants, as well as his friends and the public generally.

Much pains are taken by the managers of the Free Proluce Association to assist the subscriber to enlarge the as ortment from time to time.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR,

N. Corner Fifth and Cherry streets.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, N. W. corner Fifth and Cherry stre Philadelphia. LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, Or The Publishers of the Living Age annex a Prospectu-of that work, and solicit to it the attention of the readers of the National Era. Those who wish to accomplish much it their generation must take a large view of what is passing around them-they must look over the whole of the age they PROSPECTUS.

This work is conducted in the spirit of Littell's Ma seum of Foreign Literature, (which was favorably received by the public for twenty years,) but as it is twice as large and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness it by many things which were excluded by a month's dula; but, while thus extending our scope and gathering a great and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the so and substantial part of our literary, historical, and politics harvest, as fully to satisfy the wants of the American read The elaborate and stately Essays of the Edinbu gh, Qua rly, and other Reviews; and Bluckwood's noble

on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrough takes, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain scenery and the contributions to Literature, History, and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examines the judicious Athenœum, the busy and industrious Literary Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive Britannia, the so ber and respectable Christian Observer—these are intermixed with the Military and Naval reminiscences of the United Service, and with the best articles of the Dublis University, New Monthly, Fraser's, Tail's, Ainsworth' Hood's, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chamber's admirable Journal. We do not consider it beneath our dignit to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and, when we think it good enough, make use of the thunder of The Times. W shall increase our variety by importations from the content of Europe, and from the new growth of the British col

our neighborhood, ond will greatly multiply our connections as merchants, travellers, and politicisms, with all parts of the world; so that much more than ever it now becomes ever, ntelligent American to be informed of the condition an changes of foreign countries. And this not only because their nearer connection with ourselves, but because the na tions seem to be hastening, through a rapid process of change prophet cannot compute or foresee.

Geographical Discoveries, the progress of Colonization (which is extending over the whole world,) and Voyages and Travels, will be favorite matter for our selections; and, in general, we shall systematically and very fully acquaint ou eaders with the great department of Foreign affairs, with

out entirely neglecting our own.

While we aspire to make the Living Age desirable to al who wish to keep themselves informed of the rapid progress of the movement—to Statesmen, Divines, Lawyers, and Physicians—to men of business and men of leisure—it is still: stronger object to make it attractive and useful to their wives and children. We believe that we can thus do some good in our day and generation; and hope to make the wor ispensable in every well-informed family. We say indi pensable, because in this day of cheap literature it is no possible to guard against the influx of what is bad in tas and vicious in morals, in any other way than by furnishin a sufficient supply of a healthy character. The mental an

we hope that, by "by vinnowing the wheat from the chaff," by providing abundantly for the imagination, and by a large collection of Biography, Voyages and Travels, Histo ry, and more solid matter, we may produce a work which shall be popular, while at the same time it will aspire to

To insure regularity in mailing the work, orders should addressed to the office of publication, as above. Clubs, paying a year in advance, will be supplied as i

Complete sets, in fifteen volumes, to the end of 1847, hand omely bound, and packed in neat boxes, are for sale at thirt;

or a dollar and a half in numbers. Any number may be had for twelve and a half cents; an t may be worth while for subscribers or purchasers to co

plete any broken volumes they may have, and thus great enhance their value.

AGENCIES. We are desirous of making arrangements, in all parts North America, for increasing the circulation of this work and for doing this, a liberal commission will be allowed to gentlemen who will interest themselves in the business. And we will gladly correspond on this subject with any agent who

will send us undoubted references.

POSTAGE. When sent with the cover on, the Living Age consists of three sheets, and is rated as a pamphlet, at four and a half cents. But when sent without the cover, it comes within the definition of a newspaper given in the law, and cannot legall

be charged with more than newspaper postage, one and a half cents. We add the definition alluded to: A newspaper is "any printed publication, issued in num bers, consisting of not more than two sheets, and publisher at short stated intervals of not more than one month, convey

ing intelligence of passing events."

MONTHLY PARTS.

For such as prefer it in that form, the Living Age Is pu up in Monthly Parts, containing four or five weekly number in this shape it shows to great advantage in compariso with other works, containing in each part double the matter of any of the Quarterlies. But we recommend the weekly numbers, as fresher and fuller of life. Postage on the Month ly part is about fourteen cents. The volumes are published quarterly, each volume containing as much matter as a Quar terly Review gives in eighteen months.

Published at six dollars a year, by K. LITTELL & CO., Boston GLENHAVEN WATER CURE.

GLENHAVEN WATER CURE.

This new and commodious establishment for the treat ment, by Water, of Disease, is open to receive Patients. It is situated at the head of Skaneateles Lake, ten miles north of Homer, and two and a half miles from the vil age of Scott, in the State of New York. The house is large, commodious, and newly built. The springs are four in number, three of which rise on the mountain, on the west side of the Lake, six hundred feet above its level. They are pure, soft, very cold, and abundant. The scenery is very romantic, and the situation, for the invalid, delightfully inviting. Dr. S. O. Gleason and lady have charge of the medical department, and will give their attention exclusively to those seeking health at the "Cure." James C. Jackson and wife take charge of the business and home department; and all letter having reference to business, or to admission, should be addressed to Mr. Jackson, and the postage paid, when they will receive due attention. A general supervision of the means of comfort and the welfare of the patients is in the hands of a young lady who has been greatly benefited under the hydropathic treatment. We can accommodate nicely, for the winter, some fifteen or twenty patients. Our sitting room and dining hall are spacious, and front the Lake. Those wishing to try the Water treatment had better apply without delay, as in most cases winter treatment is equally successful with summer-treatment, and in many cases greatly superior as a means of cure; and an early application will secure the best opportunities for location as regards rooms.

The west of the summer per week, payable weekly. Takient withing fire other than in the sitting room, can have one in their rooms, but will lay ten dollars per week, payable weekly. Takient withing fire other than in the sitting room, can have one in their rooms, but will appear to dollar per week extra. Those wishing to occupy rooms singly, and have fire in them, will pay ten dollars per week, payable weekly Washing and ironing in the instituti Glenhaven, December 1, 1847.

DAGUERREUTY FES.

PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERREAN GALLERY
AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' FURNISHING DEPOTS
awarded the gold and silver medals, four first premiums, and
two bighest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, th
New York, and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for raits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weath

DAGUERR EOTYPES.

Fortraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather-instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hand at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway, Philadelphia, 136 Chesnut street Boston, 75 Court and 88 Hanover streets; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore street; Washington, Pennsylvania avenue; Petersburg, Virginia, Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnat, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Minn street; Saratoga Springa, Broadway Paria, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 22 Church street.

Jan. 7.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

A LOT OF GUNS AND PISTOIS.

A LOT OF GUNS, the largest and best selected in the market.—Among them are a large number of Chance & Son's make, so celebrated for strong and correct shooting. They can be stripped and examined, and, after a fair trial should they not prove to be as represented, they can be exchanged. A great variety of everything appertaining to the business. Blunt & Sims's celebrated six-shotters, at reduces prices, together with a large assortment of Pistols, of various patterns. Rifee made to order at the shortest notice, an sold low for each.

April 29.—tf 65 South street, one door north of Pratt. FANCY PAINTING, ETC.

WINDOW SHADES.—GOORGE FATAUX has remove his Painting Roma to the southeast corner of South and Baltimore streets, Baltimore, where he will continue treceive orders for painting the fishionable Transpares. Window Shades, which have had so much preference to any other Blind since their introduction into this country from Europe. In addition to the Window Shades, he will alsountinue the Decoration of Stores and Halls. Signs lettered.

WATER CURE.

BROWNSVILLE WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT, dropathy, also the public in general, are respectfully informed that this Establishment, built expressly for the purpose, has nog been in successful operation since August, 1847.

The build ng is 70 feet by 30, two stories high, and will comfortably accommodate 25 patients—every room is well ventilated and neatly furnished. The sleeping, bathing, and dressing-rooms, for ladies, are as entirery separated from those of the gentlemen, as if in different buildings; also separate pariors. The bathing rooms are furnished with all the necessary baths for undergoing a successful treatment.

Numerous pure soft-water aprings surround the Establishment; pleasant and retired walks among the neighboring hills are abundant, and the exertion of reaching the summits is amply repaid by the beautiful views over a most picturesque country.

Dr. Basis, the proprietor, who resides in the New York in the summits in the summits. WATER CURE.

hills are abundant, and the exertion of reaching the summits is amply repaid by the beautiful views over a most pictur-seque country.

Dr. Baels, the proprietor, who resides in the Establishment, has had several years exterience in this popular mode of practice, and, early in the ensuing summer, expects to be joined by Dr. Mason, Fellow of the Boyal College of Surgeons, London, who is now visiting the best establishment in England.

The Establishment has been so far well patronized, and no pains will be spared to make it as comfortable and agreeable to invalids as the system will admit of.

The terms are as follows: For patients, §6 per week, tother paid weekly. Very feeble patients are required to bring their own nurses; board can be had for them in the Establishment, at §2 per week. Each patient is required to bring the following articles—two linen or cotton sheets—two woolen blankets—eix coarse towols—either three comfortables, or a light feather bed—likewise, an old linen and flanne sheet, for bandages—and one injection instrument.

The following diseases are successfully treated, and a cure effected, if there be no disorganization of the parts, or the disease of too long standing: fevers; Intermitting Fevers, or Ague; Inflammation of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Sple: n, and Kidneys; Dyspepsia; Asthma; Rhetumatism, acute and chronic; Sciatica and Lumbago; Gosorthes; primary and secondary Syphilis; Scrofula; Nervous Diseases; partial Paralysis; Nervaragy; Sick Headach; Palpitation of the Heart; Hypochondrissis; Dropsy; Jaundie; Habitual Coativeness; Delirium Trefenen; Spasses of the Stomach and Bowels; Spinal Affections; Chranic Dysentery, or Disrrhees; Tettter, Ringworm, Seald Head, &c. Female Diseases, as Prolapsus Uteri, or bearing down of the Womb; excessive, palntul, and obstructed Menstruation.

Feb 3.—6m

THE CHEAPEST ANTI-SLAVERY TRACT YET PUBLISHED.

THE ADDRESS OF THE SOUTHERN AND WEST.

ERN LIBERTY CONVENTION, held at Cincinnati, June 1 lth and 12th, 1845, to the People of the United States: with notes, by a citizen of Pennsylvania. A pamphlet, containing it Glosely printed octavo pages of facts and statistics, showing the effects of Southern Slavery on the interests of this country; on fine paper and handsome type, and sold at the exceedingly low rate of ten dollars per thousand, or one dollar per hunored!

Orders, post paid, enclosing the money, and addressed to the subscriber, will be promptly executed; the order should state distinctly by what mode of conveyance they are to be sent.

WILLIAM HARNED,
March 30.

61 John street. New York.

JUDGE JAY'S LETTER TO BISHOP IVES. A LETTER to the Right Rev. L. Silliman Ives, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State or North Carolina: occasioned by his late Address to the Convention of his Diocese. By William Jay. Third edition.

The numerous readers of this most excellent and interest-The numerous readers of this most excellent and interesting letter, published in the National Era in 1847, will be pleased to know that it has been handsomely sterectyped, unuer the direction of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and is now for sale at §2.40 per hundred, or three cents single.

Orders, accompanied by the cash, and directing by what conveyance they may be forwarded, will be promptly executed by WILLIAM HARNED, April 13.

61 John Street, N. w York.

NEW YORK READING ROOM. REE READING ROOM at the Publication Office and Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Siavery Society, No. 61 John street, New York. — The advantages Society, No. 51 John street, New York, —'The advantages and accommodations of this establishment (superior to any other of the kind in this country) are positively free to all. In addition to all the Liberty party newspapers now published, will be found a variety of others, Anti-Slavery, favorable, and Pro-Slavery, comprising, in all, files of nearly one hundred weekly, semi-monthly, and monthly periodicals, published in nineteen of the United States, in Canada, Great Britain, France, and Holland. A special invitation is extended to friends and strangers visiting New York, to spend their teisure time in looking over this extensive collection of useful information.

formation.

The National Era is received at the Reading Room, from Washington, by the earliest mail, and single copies may be purchased every Friday morning.

Nov. 11. WILLIAM HARNED, Office Agent. LARD FOR OIL. ARD WANTED.—Cash paid for corn, mast, and slop-fed

Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O. LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O.

WILLIAM B. JARVIS, Jun., Attorney and Counsellor
at Law, Columbus, Ohio. Office up stairs in Herencourt's Building, between American Hotel and Neil House.
Business counseted with the profession, of all kinds, punetually attended to.

Jan. 28.

ATLANTIC HOUSE. DANIEL PEARSON, Cabot street, Beverly, Massachu May 4.

LARD OIL. MPROVED LARD OIL.—Lard Oil of the finest quality, equal to sperm for combustion, also for machinery and wollens, being manufactured without acids, can always be purchased and shipped in strong barrels, prepared expressly to prevent leakage. Orders received and executed for the Lake, Atlantic, and Southern cities, also for the West Indies

and Canadas. Apply to
THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,
Jan. 20. 33 Water street, near Walnut, Cincinnati, PRINTERS' MATERIALS. TYPE FOUNDRY.—The subscribers have taken the Type Foundry, No. 59 Gold street, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Robert Taylor. They will attend to all orders they may receive with punctuality and depatch. All the Type manufactured by them will be hand cast, and they will furnish all kinds of Printers' Materials of

ne best quality. Mr. J. A. T. Overend is still employed in superintending he manufacturing department.

WHITING & TAYLOR,

Successors to Robert Taylor, corner of Gold

Charles Whiting. and Ann streets, New York.

Theodore Taylor. Jan. 20 -tf

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

THE Depository, Reading Room, and Office of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have been removed from 22 Spruce street to No. 61 John street, near Wiltiam street, New York.

Having secured this central and eligible location, the Executive Committee entertain a hope that every friend of the cause, visiting New York, will make it a point to call and obtain a supply of the Society's publications, and other works on the subject of slavery, of which it is intended that a full supply shall be kept constantly on hand. Orders from the country, enclosing the cash, and directing by what mode of conveyance the parcels shall be sent, will receive prompt attention.

Solivity and the Anti-Slavery papers published in the United States are carefully preserved, and are accessible to all
risiters, free of charge. A large number of Religious and
Literary newspapers are also received and filed.
The office of the American Missionary Association has
also been removed to the same building. Communications
and packages for either Society should be directed as above.
WILLIAM HARNED,
Publishing and Office Acent. May 4. Publishing and Office Agent Office Agent Parti-Slavery papers will please copy. JUST PUBLISHED,

POSITION and Duties of the North with regard to Siavery, by Andrew P. Peabody. Reprinted from the Christian Examiner of July, 1843. An interesting and neat covered pamphlet of 22 pages. Price, 10 cents single, 81 per doctor. For sale at the Depository, 61 John street, by

Feb 3. WILLIAM HARNED.

LAW OFFICE, CHICAGO.

CALVIN DE WOLF, Attorney and Counsellor, Telegraph Buildings, Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. Particular attention paid to collections.

County court—first Monday in February, May, and Co-jober.

ober. Circuit court—second Monday in June and November. (27) Demands for suit should be on hand twenty days ore the first day of each term. Feb. 3.—1 yr. gr LAW OFFICE, SYRACUSE, N. Y. SPENCER & NORTH, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Syracuse, New York. Office, Standard Buildings. Jan. 23.—tf JOHN W. NORTH

PATENTS.

PATENT AGENCY.—All matters connected with the Patent Office, Drawings, Specifications, &c., accuratel and promptly prepared and attended to.
Aug. 26.
S. A. PEUGH, Washington, D. C. BOOTS AND SHOES, PICHARD MASON, Pushionable Boot and Shoe Maker

A has permanently located his establishment in the Wash
angton Hall Building, No. 5 South Front street, near Balti
more street, where he is prepared to serve old or new eus
comers, on the most favorable terms, and with despatch.

April 99.

COTTON and Tobacco Factors; Dealers in Blooms, Pig Iron, Pig Lead, Bagging and Rope, &c.; Commission and Forwarding—Columbia street, next to Broadway Hotel, tim-tinnati, Ohio.

June 3.—1y

E. WEBB.

NO FELLOWSHIP WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. A SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT in favor of wishtrawing A fellowship from Churches and Ecclesiastical Bodies tolerating Slaveholding among them, by Rev. Silas McKeen of Bradford, Vermont, is the title of a tract of 40 pages, just published by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and for sale at their Depository in New York. Price-32.50 a hundred; single copy, 3 cents.

MILLIAM HARNED, Agent, April 30.

61 John street, New York.

JUST PUBLISHED. DY the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, Letters respecting a book "Dropped from the Catalogue" of the American Sunday School Union, in compliance with the Dictation of the Slave Power—a neat pamphlet of 36 pages, and for sale at the Depository, New York, at \$3 per 100. Also, a few c piles of "Jacob and his Sons," the book referred to above. Price 25 cents. WM. HABNED, Agent, Onay 18.

OFFICE OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND COUNSELLERS FOR PATENTEES:

The Counsellers for Patentees and Mines, and for procuring and defending Patents, either in the United States or in foreign countries.

Professor Walter R. Johnson, late of Philadelphia, and Z. C. ROBBINS, of Washington City, (aided by Haz-ARD KNOWLES, Esq., late Machinist of the United States Patent Office, have associated themselves together for the Proceedition of the above branches of professional business, either in their office, at the Patent Office, or before the courts; and will devote their undivided attention to forwarding the interests of lavantors or others who may ocnault them or place business in their hands.

Mr. Knowles has for the past tweive years held the post of Machinist in the United States Patent Office, and resigns that situation to take part in the present undertaking. His aleasts and peculiar fitness for the important office so long filled by him, have been fully recognised by Inventors wherever the office is itself known.

The office of Measres J. & R. Is on F street, opposite the Patent Office, Washington, D. C., where communications, post paid, will be promptly attended to; examinations made, drawings, specifications, and all requisite papers prepared—and models procured when desired—on reasonable terms. Letters of inquiry, expected to be answered after examinations had, must be accompanied by a fee of five dollars. In the duties of their office which perfain to the Fatent Awa, Measre, J. & R. will be assisted by a legal gentleman of the highest professional character, and fully conversant with Mechanics and other scientific subjects.

Washington, D. C., June 1, 1848.

MEDICAL

MEDICAL MEDICAL.

DR. JOHN ROSE, Botanic Physician, and Price Electro-Magnetism, may be found at his c West Pratt street, Baltimore, until 8 A. M., and be and 2 and after 6 P. M., unless professionally engage April 92.